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LAST EDITION

HOG ISLAND INQUIRY LIKELY TO BECOME ISSUE IN CONGRESS

Feeling Grows That Profiteering
Under Patriotic Guise Must
Be Dealt With Strongly —
Ship Controversy Unsettled

Evidence that the Hog Island (Philadelphia) government shipbuilding venture may become an issue in Congress was afforded when a discussion of the matter was precipitated yesterday in connection with the Senate debate on the Railroad Bill. The feeling is becoming general that Congress has a duty to perform in bringing out the facts about profiteering under the guise of patriotism, and the Hog Island case thus far has developed facts along this line perhaps more circumstantially than any other instance. The country feels that greed, whether on the part of labor or capital, should not be allowed to enter into war preparations, and that labor and capital both should uphold bona fide agreements. Following out this view, it is not likely that the stand taken by the spokesmen for the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in attempting to insist on the "closed shop" after having given his sanction to an agreement following the line demanded by President Wilson will win popular approval.

Federal Control Opposed Attempt Made to Use Hog Island Disclosures as Argument

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—What Senator Hiram W. Johnson terms the "scandal of Hog Island" was freely employed as material by the advocates of government ownership in a general discussion of the subject growing out of debate on the Railroad Bill on the floor of the Senate on Thursday.

Senator Sherman of Illinois, a member of the Senate Commerce Committee investigating Hog Island, asserted that in reality Hog Island is a government undertaking, because "there is not a dollar paid that is not paid by government authority and under government inspection." "The Panama Canal," he asserted, "is the only instance in history when a government has ever efficiently performed anything, and even the Panama Canal," Senator Sherman added, "was constructed under the most unusual and favorable circumstances." Senator Johnson of California rose to protest against any comparison between the Panama Canal and Hog Island. "I am glad that challengers admit that the Government has successfully put through the Panama Canal," he said. "As one member of the Senate familiar with the Hog Island situation, I want to say that the results are not from the Government doing the work, but because the great financial interests and the great captains of industry of the nation were doing the work as private contractors under a government contract."

Senator Sherman remarked that he did not want to inject Hog Island into the discussion, but would discuss it in its proper place and find out whether or not the island is improperly named. "If the Government has no restraint and I consider the avarice and the undue desire to profit on the part of certain private interests," he added, "it is because of government incompetency and negligence up to this time. It has apparently aroused itself at last and has, I think, placed itself in a fair way to check this undue profiteering."

Senator Vardaman, who rose to prophesy that government ownership of railroads cannot be staved off much longer, supported the vehement denunciation which Senator Johnson of California recently uttered against "the brilliant phantasmagoria of patriotic pretense" at Hog Island. "My investigation of the shipbuilding industry of the United States," said Senator Vardaman, "the Hog Island inquiry, for instance, together with the shortage of coal and the scarcity of sugar, has directed my attention to the various fields of industry and governmental war enterprises, and it is a lamentable fact, which I state with regret and shame to my country, that I find the trail of the serpent of greed in all the preparation for war."

"There seems to have grown up on the part of some a passion for plunder and an insatiable greed for graft. We find men of prominence in high finance, men who were loudest in their demands for preparedness two years ago, who paid for the bunting that decorated the houses, for the flags that were floated in the air, who paid for the bands that led the preparedness parades; we find that these very men were loudest in their denunciation of profiteering."

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

Australians Enter Jericho
LONDON, England (Friday)—Australians mounted troops entered Jericho at 8:20 this morning, establishing themselves on a line between Jericho and Wadi Auja, an official dispatch from General Allenby declared today.

Jericho, once an important city of Palestine, lies in the Jordan Valley some 15 miles northeast of Jerusalem. It figures prominently in Old Testament history, being the first Canaanite city to be attacked and reduced by the victorious Israelites under Joshua. The town was utterly rebuilt and fortified by Hiel the Bethelite as recorded in the First Book of Kings. The extra-Biblical history of the city is full of trials. Jericho was taken by Pompey, who encamped there on his way to Jerusalem, and later still it was utterly destroyed by Vespasian. The modern village, which is called Er-Riha, is a poor, squalid place of, it is estimated, about 300 inhabitants. Nevertheless today, as throughout all the centuries, Jericho is famous as the center of a very fertile district. It is a land of "palms, rose trees, raisins and balsams of all kinds." Few places in Palestine, indeed, are more fertile, and, even now, with every possible hindrance in the way of cultivation, it is an important center of fruit growing.

Violent Artillery Activity
PARIS, France (Friday)—Violent artillery activity over a wide front was reported by the French War Office. (Continued on page two, column four)

ALLIES WARNED OF PATCHED-UP PEACE

M. Jusserand, French Ambassador, Points to Course of Washington as Example to Follow in the Present War Crisis

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Allies must beware of a "patched-up peace," M. Jusserand, French Ambassador, declared here today, in a George Washington anniversary address to Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. Washington, he said, had never wavered, never thought of such a peace.

"The seeds of justice," the Ambassador said, "will spring from the blood-soaked trenches of Europe. France and America must go on together, sowing the seeds of better days. We shall sow through the night until the rising in the East of the sun of lasting peace."

The words of the American officer at the tomb of Lafayette, "At the time of our peril, France came to our rescue. We have not forgotten. Lafayette, here we are," will ever remain historical, the envoy said.

At almost the same time, M. Jusserand recalled, similar words were pronounced at Mount Vernon by M. Viviani, French Minister of Justice, and Marshal Joffre.

The envoy lauded President Wilson—"Washington's successor," for his "decisive prophetic words," on the war: "The fight is on. As we shall no more desist than Washington did even at his most perilous hour, the result is certain. The work must be done so that it may not have to be done again. In this we are all of us, as one with you, whose enthusiasm, valor, resourcefulness and inexhaustible generosity brings us such cheer and comforts."

HOLLWEG LIBERTY BOND FUNDS
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The income of real estate holdings of the former Chancellor of Germany, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, in Waco, Tex., will be converted into Liberty bonds.

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Gen. Sir Henry S. Rawlinson
New British military representative on the Supreme War Council at Versailles

GERMAN REPLY TO THE SPANISH NOTE

Pretext for Continuing Sinking of Spanish Ships Seen in Latest Document From Berlin — Popular Indignation Increases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
MADRID, Spain (Friday)—While no official announcement is made it is believed that the German reply to the Spanish note on the sinking of the Giralda has been received and the newspapers referring to it are fairly definite as to its character. Meanwhile, it is not expected that an official announcement will be made. At the same time, it is said that Germany indicates to Spain the necessity of continuing the unrestricted submarine warfare, adding that in the circumstances it is impossible to give Spain guarantees for the security of her commerce on the high seas. Germany agrees, however, broadly not to interfere with the Spanish coastal trade, but demands a guarantee that the ships so engaged shall not be used for other purposes.

In this later statement Spain sees a German pretext for continuing the sinkings of Spanish ships trading between Spanish ports only on the plea these vessels are not really sailing to Spanish ports but intend proceeding to France and possess duplicate sets of papers with that object. The feeling increases that Germany is bent on paralyzing Spanish trade, as a result of the Spanish commercial agreements with the Allies. The German Ambassador, the Prince de Ratibor, has stated freely lately that if Spain severs her diplomatic relations with Germany, as it has been intimated she will do, it will be impossible for things to remain in that state and that war will immediately ensue. Meanwhile popular indignation increases rapidly and the war threat no longer alarms the people as it might have once done, the general sentiment being that things could not be worse than at present and that it is very likely they will improve.

The chief point of uneasiness is regarding the army juntas. The Cabinet is holding long sittings and a keen tension exists in the capital. It is felt that in spite of herself and of her decisions Spain is being driven into war.

Later—the feeling increases that the German reply to the Spanish note on the sinking of the Giralda is wholly unsatisfactory and unacceptable. It is understood that Spain is sending a fresh note to Germany asking for more definite statements. It is considered obvious that the German reply amounts to a declaration that Germany will do as she pleases with Spanish ships and trade. Again, the German consuls in Spain are empowered to give safe conducts and ships without them are to be sunk so that Germany thus becomes in fact the controller of Spanish coastal navigation.

The newspapers declare that this is an intolerable situation. For some days past the Government have taken precautionary measures at Barcelona, owing to continued rumors of a pending general strike. Nothing has, however, occurred except serious disturbances at Palma in the Balearics.

UNOPPOSED SPANISH CANDIDATES
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
MADRID, Spain (Friday)—The first election returns show that the unopposed candidates comprise 29 Liberals, 16 Conservatives, 4 Maurists, 3 Reformists, 2 Regionals, 1 Jaimist and 1 Integrat. These include the Count de Romanones, the Marques de Lema, Señor Maura and Señor La Cierva.

ARMY INOCULATION PRACTICE DEPLORED

Anti-Vivisection Federation Secretary Declares Compulsory Vaccination Offers a Worse Menace Than Liquor Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That compulsory vaccination is a "menace to the race 100 per cent worse than the liquor traffic," is stated by Mrs. Jessica Henderson, recording secretary of the National Anti-Vivisection Federation.

"Drink has never yet been made compulsory," says Mrs. Henderson. "To compel young men to submit their clean and healthy bodies to disease is not patriotism, but despotism. Those who are looking for the true answer to the question of why there is so much sickness among the soldiers, will find it in the fact that they have been pumped full of disease by compulsory serum inoculations and vaccinations. Their powers of resistance have been so lowered by this systematic and excessive blood poisoning that any and all diseases find them an easy prey."

"In summer the fatalities, twelve in five days, in the best of weather in one small army camp in New Hampshire, following inoculation and vaccination, were attributed to 'heat prostrations.' In winter the name changes to 'meningitis' or 'pneumonia.' The cause remains the same."

"In another cantonment of the Middle West there were reported 500 sick soldiers out of a total of 2500; 20 per cent, or one-fifth of the entire number. Camp Devens (Ayer, Mass.) complained of inadequate hospital accommodations for its hundreds of sick men, when inoculation and vaccination were at their height. We have similar reports from all the soldiers' and sailors' camps. According to the recent statement of a lieutenant from Massachusetts, his regiment received 'six inoculations in one day and the men fell like dead men, on the floor, as they were trying to get to their beds. Not a few, but many, became dead men. On one train coming east from Kansas, a man reported eight dead soldiers—these men were husky Kansas soldiers before inoculation."

"The thousands of deaths deliberately inflicted upon our soldiers and sailors has passed the scandal line—it has become a tragedy!"

"We hear frequent mention made of war profiteers—there are so many already, it is deplorable to have to add another name to the long list, but rarely are the manufacturers of disease mentioned in this class, to which they properly belong. Do the people of this country realize that millions of dollars are invested in serum, vaccine producing plants, that they are licensed by the Government to manufacture disease to be put into the blood of the race—and that a profit of millions of dollars is made each year by the sale of these serums and vaccines? I visited one of the smaller disease factories and was told by the person in attendance, that they had furnished 4,000,000 inoculations already and the season was only half over! Are these disease manufacturers in the business for anything but profit?"

"Why is there so very little mention made of this most conspicuous cause of disease among the soldiers?"

"This menace to the race is 100 per cent worse than the liquor traffic, which the world is rousing itself to overthrow. Drink has never yet been made compulsory. To compel young men to submit their clean healthy bodies to disease is not patriotism but despotism."

HEARINGS TO OPEN ON ELEVATED PROPOSALS

First of a series of public hearings relative to the recommendations made by John A. Beeler, the street railway expert who recently made an investigation of the "Methods and Practices of the Boston Elevated Railway Company" for the Public Service Commission, is scheduled to be held by the commission next Thursday at 10:30 a. m., at its offices at 1 Beacon Street. Some of Mr. Beeler's recommendations for improved methods of operation will be taken up next week, and others will be considered at later hearings. The commission has communicated with the management of the Elevated, requesting that they be represented by "officers able and prepared to state in detail its attitude" on the recommendations.

RAILROAD BILL RATE AMENDMENT IS LOST

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate today refused to take from President Wilson the power of initiating rates conferred on him by the Railroad Control Bill. Without a roll call the Senate defeated an amendment by Senator Thomas Sterling, leaving to the Interstate Commerce Commission "determination of just and reasonable rates."

SUMMER TIME PLANS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Friday)—Summer time this year will extend from Sunday, March 24, to Sunday, Sept. 29, inclusive, or an additional five weeks for summer time as compared with last year.

REORGANIZATION OF ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In line with its reorganization on a greater efficiency basis, the surgeon-general of the army has released from service more than 600 medical officers. These men were found either to be physically deficient or unfitted for the work they were performing—and a few resigned. In connection with the orders for greater efficiency in this branch of the army, it developed that scores of General Pershing's army, passed by medical officers before leaving for France, had been returned to this country, being declared physically unfit.

STRIKE VOTE IS CALLED VIOLATION

Action of Boston Elevated Car-men Declared by President Brush of Company to Be Against Agreement

Although Matthew C. Brush, president of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, declares that a strike of the union employees of the company would be "incredible," since it would be violating the wage agreement between the company and the union employees, more than 7000 of the 8500 members of the Boston Street Car-men's Union voted Thursday night to go on strike next Monday at midnight if the company does not give them a raise in wages. The members, in spite of their pledged word, empowered their officials to call a strike before that time if they deem such action necessary.

At the conference today between the conference committee of the union and officials of the Elevated, it is expected by the car-riding public, which would be most affected by a strike, that the agreement between the company and its employees shall not be treated as a "scrap of paper," and a general tie-up in transportation averted. Since the contract does not expire until May, 1919, many believe that the employees would be violating it by striking. They base this conviction on the clause in the agreement which provides that any differences between the company and employees which cannot be settled by conference shall be arbitrated. The employees, President Brush says, have failed to do this.

The vote to strike was taken at three overflow meetings of the union in Fay Hall, Dover and Washington streets, and Wells Memorial Hall, 987 Washington Street. The motion calling for a strike was made by Thomas F. Shine, a former business agent of the local, now a vice-president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

Officers of the union declared Thursday night that they were "not prepared to state the exact demands and grievances for which they threaten to strike." Additional wages is known to be the chief question involved. Other grievances include "overcrowding of cars," "heatless cars" and proposed alleged "hostile legislation" that representatives of the company have tried recently to introduce, particularly the "immunity" bill.

Mr. Brush points out in his statement issued Thursday and addressed to officers of the union that the agreement reached between the company and union employees provides that "if either the union or the company through its officials or others did anything which in the opinion of either party was not in accordance with the agreement, and the matter could not be adjusted by conference, same should always be arbitrated."

He says that officials of the company including himself, conferred intermittently with representatives of the employees regarding an increase in wages, despite the existing contract. On Oct. 4, 1917, at one of these wage conferences, Mr. Brush says he recommended that some plan be devised whereby modifications could be made in the "outside" hours worked so that the actual number of hours would remain exactly the same but that the period over which that time was spread would be sufficiently long with the time out during the middle of the day to cover the morning and evening rush. He said he would then be willing to recommend to his board of directors that they increase the wages, since the change in hours would make unnecessary the hiring of new men.

On Feb. 14, Mr. Brush says, he explained to the employees' representatives in conference that legislation affecting the Elevated was pending and that he could not say as to the outcome of those measures. He says the employees asked whether the Elevated would be willing to agree, provided the Legislature took some constructive action in the immediate future, to discuss the possibility of added wages with the assumption that the company received help from the Legislature in the form of additional revenue, and he told the men that the company would do so.

TRANSPORT DIVES TORPEDOED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Friday)—The transport Dives bound, in convoy, from Marseilles to Bougie, was torpedoed on Feb. 1. No enemy submarine was seen. Her complement was 339 passengers, 301 of whom were military and the crew numbered 55. One hundred and ten persons are missing.

GERMANY ASSERTS UKRAINIAN LINE IS NOT FINALLY FIXED

Dr. von Kuehlmann Upholds Austria's Interpretation of Treaty—Poles to Be Given Place on Boundary Board

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Dr. von Kuehlmann opened the Reichstag discussion on the treaty with Ukraine on Wednesday, confirming the Austrian Premier's announcement that the arrangement concerning the Cholm district had been revised.

Ukraine, with the exuberance common to young peoples, made scarcely realizable territorial demands. The settlement took the form it did in view of a justifiable fear, on the part of the Central Powers, that the further screwing back of the Ukrainian claims to the Cholm district would wreck negotiations. The overwhelming majority of the German people would not have understood such action and would rightly have disapproved of the sacrifice of a peace so much desired.

Further negotiations, however, which the Austro-Hungarian Government have conducted with Ukraine with the assent of the German Government, make it clear that the paragraph concerning the definitive demarcation of frontier lines can be interpreted much more widely, and that the ethnographical situation and populations' desires can receive the most far-reaching consideration.

As the projected commissions will also include Polish delegates, everything possible has been done to secure a just demarcation of the frontier.

From trustworthy reports, it may be assumed that substantial supplies of bread, grain and fodder exist in Ukraine, and the restoration of order by commercial intercourse with Ukraine being of vital interest to Germany, and still more to the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, railway and other facilities will be a subject of joint examination and measures, and the treaty fully provides for restoration of legal relations and diplomatic and political-commercial intercourse.

Dr. von Kuehlmann further expressed the view that the Ukrainian treaty, instead of prejudicing the conclusion of peace with the Bolsheviks, was the means best calculated to induce Mr. Trotsky to sign a satisfactory peace. He then read the Bolshevik wireless offer of surrender, remarking that it constituted no binding document for neutral powers, and deprecating the assumption that everything was now smooth and clear.

Events, however, would now develop comparatively rapidly, he said, the position being that the prospect of concluding peace with the Bolsheviks had been considerably improved by the peace with Ukraine, the military pressure now being exercised, and the ruin of certain hopes doubtless entertained in Petrograd.

Bolshevik Peace Efforts

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday)—Apparently Nikolai Lenin and the occupation of Dvinsk are, chiefly responsible for the Bolshevik peace efforts. Reports say that Mr. Lenin considers peace necessary to save the revolution and the Soviet authority and had the support of five out of nine peoples' commissars.

The Russian General Staff is reported as evacuating Mohileff and Hapsal has been occupied. The Red Guards have shot General Yanushkevitch while the General was in a train journeying to Petrograd for imprisonment in the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. The Red Guards state that the General endeavored to seize a revolver when acquainted with his destination.

Situation in Russia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England, (Thursday)—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau has just received special information from Russia, indicating that the situation is less chaotic than is generally believed. The information includes a report from the manager of various commercial interests, indicating that business is being continuously transacted, although constantly interfered with by the political changes. Meanwhile, a definite change for the better in the near future is not unexpected.

The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau also learns that there is a likelihood of the banks reopening. The Bolshevik closing of the banks, it may be stated, was little more than a farce, as the closing order resulted in the staffs going on strike.

Austrian Premier's Speech

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The Austrian Premier's speech in the Reichstag on Tuesday pointed out that the Ukrainian treaty constitutes an indivisible whole and concessions by one party therefore depended on the other party's fulfillment of its obligations.

The Ukrainian grain supply is indisputably greater than the Central Empires can transport, hence the question resolved itself into the procuring of necessary transport. Also should the increasing anarchy in Russia entail Ukraine's failure to ful-

All its obligation, the whole treaty would lapse, although the Central Powers would still retain the advantage of having ended a state of war with Ukraine and the Petrograd Government.

After giving the text of the supplementary treaty regarding Cholim, he defended the original arrangement, adding that the peoples of the Central Empire would not have tolerated the wrecking of negotiations. Rejecting certain insinuations concerning the relations between Germany and the Dual Monarchy, he said that the latter, in full agreement with its allies, would not participate in Germany's action for the relief of her nationals in the Baltic provinces. German and Ukrainian deputies cheered some passages in the speech, while other passages evoked noisy interruptions from the Czechs and some Polish Socialists. A majority of the Poles, however, remained calm throughout.

An official Vienna message announces that the pre-war frontier between the Dual Monarchy and Russia is now restored, the Dual Monarchy's troops having occupied the original Austro-Hungarian territory without incident.

Debate in the Reichstag

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—"Before reopening peace negotiations with Trotsky," said Dr. Gustav Stresemann, National Liberal leader, in the Reichstag on Wednesday, "we must demand complete evacuation by the Bolsheviks of Finland, Livonia, Estonia and Ukraine, the release of German Estonians and Letts and recognition of the peace treaty concluded by Ukraine."

"Until the Bolsheviks prove by their deeds that they are in earnest our military measures should be restricted in no manner. Baltic Germany is being slaughtered just because it is German. We would not be an honorable nation if we looked on calmly."

Dr. Stresemann denounced the Poles, saying that they had done nothing to win the sympathies of the Germans, who "had bled for the independence of Poland."

Count von Westarp, the Conservative leader, approved the treaty with Ukraine, saying:

"It finally breaks the Anglo-American blockade and ends the peril Turkey from the Russian dreams of conquest of Constantinople."

Poland, said Count von Westarp, neglected to win its independence in open and honorable union with the Central Powers. As Poland could not be trusted to live in friendship with Germany, the eastern frontiers must be shaped in accordance with the requirements for military security.

George Ledebour, Independent Socialist, said that the treaty with Ukraine was not acceptable to his party, because "in certain important particulars it is in contradiction of the rights of peoples to self-determination." He declared that the Poles were being driven, through the treaty, into lasting enmity to Germany.

Dr. Eduard David, Socialist leader, said that the decision of the Bolsheviks to accept the German peace terms permitted renewed hope that peace with all Russia might be obtained, and that military operations in the East would cease.

After the debate was closed the Ukrainian treaty was referred to the Reichstag main committee.

Announcement has been made at Berlin that the Federal Council, representing the kings and princes who rule the states of Germany, the only body the German Government has to consult, has already approved the Ukrainian treaty.

Dissatisfaction in Austria

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Austrian Socialists have convened mass meetings to support their demand that direct peace negotiations be opened with the United States. The Emperor has warned the leaders of the different parliamentary parties that he will prorogue the Reichsrath and govern the country by absolute methods if a majority is not secured for the provisional budget.

Wild scenes in the Reichsrath on Tuesday on the occasion of the Premier's speech are described in a Vienna dispatch to the Berlin Vossische Zeitung. The Czechs and Slavs at one period ostentatiously quitted the House and during the greater part of the Premier's speech maintained a continuous din. There were shouts of "Lies! Treachery! Tell them that in Berlin!" The Premier was audible only to those near him.

Tacit protests are loud against the advance of the German troops in Russia. The Poles are extremely dissatisfied with the Austrian Government and demand that the Ukrainian frontier be fixed at the River Bug and that Count Czernin, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, be dismissed.

People's Commissaries Explain

PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday)—The People's Commissaries have issued a proclamation declaring that they agreed to a peace with the Central Powers, with enormous concessions, to save the country from final exhaustion and the revolution from ruin. The Commissaries said they would accept the conditions "until the German revolution changes them."

The German Government is not hastening its reply, the Bolshevik ministry pointed out, because it is "evidently aiming to seize as many important positions as possible."

The Commissaries declared they are firmly convinced the German workers will rise against any attempt to stifle the Russian revolution.

"The Soviets and army organizations should devote all their efforts to re-creating the army," the proclamation concluded.

The People's Commissaries have ordered Russian forces to evacuate Finland.

RUSSIA'S FUTURE STATUS A PROBLEM

Effect of Empire's Dismemberment Upon a People Without National Ideals—Duty of United States and Its Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—From a person intimately familiar with events in Russia both before and since the beginning of the present war, there has come to this bureau a statement setting forth present political and economic conditions in the dismembered Empire of the Tsar, and incidentally pointing out what appears to the observer to be the plain duty of the United States and the Allies toward the people of Russia if it is desired or hoped to circumvent and thwart Austria and Germany in the effort to forever subjugate the future nations on their eastern boundaries.

The statement follows: We are witnessing at present a new phase in the development of Russia: Her dismemberment. Finland has declared its independence, the Ukraine has detached itself from Russia and has proved its independence by concluding a separate peace with Germany. The Poles manifest their intention to secure by force of arms the national independence that has been promised them by the two belligerent groups, but so far has not been realized by either of them; Bessarabia has requested Rumania to clear it of the Bolsheviks, which implies its desire for a separate political existence, and, according to news brought by the papers, the Crimea, the Caucasus, Turkistan and Archangel have declared their intention to establish their own independent governments. There is no doubt that other parts of the Russian Empire will follow the example of the above mentioned provinces so that soon the domain of the Bolsheviks will be limited to the central part of Russia extending between and around the two capitals, Petrograd and Moscow.

The attitude of the Bolsheviks toward these new states is very significant. Having proclaimed the right of all nations to decide their own political future, they are obliged to recognize these new states, but at the same time they do not hesitate to intervene in the domestic struggle in these countries in order to further their own communistic and anti-capitalistic policy. Thus it is seen that the Bolsheviks hooligans, proudly designated as Red Guards, are fighting at the sides of the Finnish mob against the new government established by the Finnish people and officially recognized by Messrs. Trotsky & Co. and Bolshevik intrigues and interference have raised protests in Bessarabia, the Baltic Provinces and the Ukraine. But since the desire to escape the Bolsheviks and their policy seems to be the principal motive and reason that prompts different parts of Russia to proclaim their independence, it may be hoped that the intrigues and propaganda of Bolshevism will meet no success and will not affect the future of these provinces.

Under the present conditions, therefore, the temporary dismemberment of Russia must be considered as the shortest and safest way toward a better and healthier political life of this country.

It would be a mistake, however, to look upon this event as an evolution toward the formation of a federated state. It is true that Messrs. Trotsky & Co. have the impudence to speak in the name of the Russian federation, but their claim to represent all of Russia is in flagrant contradiction to the real facts. Notwithstanding the national policy followed in later years by the Imperial Government, the different nations under its rule have not yet become a homogeneous unit and the efforts of the Government to amalgamate them had as yet only produced a marked antagonism against it and separatist tendencies which, unfortunately, have been fostered and favored by all the representatives of liberal and democratic ideas.

The soil was thus prepared for the separation of the different ethnographical units from the bulk of the Empire as soon as there was no central power to retain them. The war against the common foe might have held them together, but Bolshevism soon destroyed whatever national ideals were left in the masses and the rule of self-determination pushed the peoples of Russia toward independence from a central government which did not represent any ideal of nationality, but only the openly professed aim of a struggle against what is called by them bourgeoisie.

It is seen, consequently, that the desire for independence of parts of Russia is based at the same time on racial and political differences. The latter will disappear because the utopian theories advocated by international dreamers and adventurers cannot last, but the ethnographical differences will continue, in many parts of Russia, to maintain a barrier between the nationalities which, far from forming a union, will find themselves in a permanent conflict for supremacy and for the attainment of the frontiers indicated by the historical record of the past or the national ambitions of the present day.

Already the Poles are pushing their domain as far as Smolensk, which is entirely outside their racial frontiers, while the Ukraine has claimed the district of Cholim, which has always been part of the Kingdom of Poland. The same difficulty of settling the frontiers will arise in almost all cases because the nations of Russia, though not amalgamated, have become so mixed up under the common rule of the Tsars that it is exceedingly difficult to chalk out equitable territorial divisions.

In pointing out the difficulties that result from the dismemberment of

Russia, it is not designed to recommend the only other at present possible alternative, viz., the subjugation of the revolted provinces to the rule of the Bolsheviks. The allied powers might, however, adapt themselves in time to the new conditions in Russia and try to frustrate the German influence and intrigues that are already afoot in order to secure political and economical predominance for the Central Powers.

The way taken by the latter indicates the means which would correspond to the aims of the Entente: Austro-Germany is anxious to have a weak neighbor toward the east and to apply the ancient theory of "divide et impera." The United States and her allies, consequently, ought to use their influence in order to create between the new states that spring up out of the ruins of the Russian Empire a political union liable to serve as base for a future union or federation under one central government.

Such a policy is sure to be supported by all the responsible elements in the Russian provinces freed of the nightmare of Bolshevism, since it is not only the expression of their economic interests resulting from the geographical conditions of the country, but is confirmed as well by the experience of this war, which shows that in the political as well as in the economical realm only the strong, self-supporting organizations can resist, while small units, even if based on the rule of racial self-determination, are liable to become a prey of their more powerful neighbors.

From Kiev, which is called "the mother of Russian towns," has started the dynasty of Tsars who "collected" Russia. Perhaps, it is written that it should again be the Ukraine whence Russia's unity will be reestablished. But whether it be Kiev or another center of Russia, why should the Allies leave to Austro-Germany the honor of having helped this young state in its struggle with Bolshevism and to reap the political and economic advantages that will result from her opportune interference?

WAR STATISTICS IN PARLIAMENT

British Undersecretary for War Gives Figures Showing How Needs of Army Were Met

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—Army estimates for 1918-19 were introduced yesterday by the Undersecretary for War, Mr. MacPherson, in a speech which gave the fullest particulars of the British military organization that have been given in such circumstances. In reviewing the western front, he said German forces had been increased since Dec. 1 by over 20 divisions and the strength of the German Army in the West was greater than at any period of the war. Although the Allies, at present, were superior in men and guns, the balance would soon be in favor of the enemy, and he declared the House should be prepared for a determined enemy offensive at an early date, to meet which all necessary measures had been taken.

His statistics were interesting. The British captured, last year, 168 heavy howitzers, 68 heavy guns, 437 field guns, 1055 trench mortars and 2843 machine guns. Some 20,000 women had enrolled in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, 6500 being abroad, 5000 waiting to be drafted abroad, and the remainder being at home. The labor corps totaled 350,000 men. During the past year, about 7,000,000 men, 5000 animals, over 200,000 vehicles and over 9,500,000 tons of stores had been conveyed to the various fronts. In Mesopotamia, a river fleet had been increased by 7000 vessels and about 1000 miles of waterways were in operation. Over 1,000,000 of personnel and a large quantity of stores were conveyed by way of water in the various theaters of war, the traffic amounting to over 250,000,000 miles. War Office purchases included £270,000,000 manufactured goods and £113,000,000 of raw material and £12,000,000 of preserved meat, representing £270,000,000 rations. The War Office had also purchased 177,000,000 pounds of sugar, 145,000,000 tins of milk, 84,000,000 pounds of tea, over 250,000,000 yards of wool and textiles, and the year's expenditure on wool alone being £88,000,000.

Tonnage was being saved in various interesting ways and the total saving in the coming year was estimated at 2,000,000 tons. Egypt was self-supporting in sugar, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, and 1000 square miles in Mesopotamia were under cultivation. In reference to preserved meat Mr. MacPherson mentioned that the army was now consuming about three times as much as the whole population of the United Kingdom consumed before the war. As the biggest wool and textile concern in the world the War Office was now purchasing for direct government purposes, 250 blankets for every 100 blankets produced for all purposes in an ordinary year before the war. The War Office had made as many miles of cloth and flannel as would extend six or seven times round the earth at the equator.

DEMAND FOR HOUSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

VANCOUVER, B. C.—There is such a demand for rental houses in Vancouver that it is impossible to get them. Real estate men state that the demand is coming from skilled workers who have come to Vancouver to work at the different manufacturing and shipbuilding plants, attracted by the high wages, and also to the many prairie farmers who have made much money during the past few years in raising wheat, and are sending their families to the coast to live.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

today. The cannonading was particularly violent in the regions of Pinon Forest, Chevreaux, Calmar, Beller, Hartmannswillerkopf and Butte du Mesnil. There were no infantry actions.

Turks Reoccupying Armenia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—According to a Turkish communiqué, issued in Constantinople, Turkish detachments entered Platana, after repulsing armed bands in the neighborhood. Platana is on the coast 30 miles behind the former Russian line and only some eight miles from Trebizond, which would indicate that the Turks are methodically reoccupying Armenia.

British Aerial Activities

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—Despite the unfavorable weather conditions on Tuesday, many photographs were obtained from the air, and several important points behind the enemy lines were bombed. Eleven hostile machines were brought down, and one was driven down out of control, and a German night bombing machine was brought down by the British infantry in No Man's Land. Two British machines are missing. Thionville was again bombed on Tuesday night, 26 heavy bombs being seen to explode in and around the railway station, where a large explosion was caused by two fires started. Despite the heavy anti-aircraft gunfire, all the British machines returned safely. On Wednesday, large factories and the station at Pirmasens were bombed, one of bombs being dropped, and hits obtained near the station, gas works and factories, where a large fire was started, all British machines returning safely.

Two German Posts Raided

LONDON, England (Friday)—A large enemy party raided two posts in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Roulers railway early last night, taking a few British prisoners. Sir Douglas Haig reported today. An attempted enemy raid on Belgian positions near Merckem was repulsed by artillery and machine guns.

Germans Capture Hapsal

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—"Hapsal, Estonia, has been captured, and the First Estonian regiment is now under German command," the Berlin War Office declared today.

"Livonia has been suppressed beyond Konneburg," the statement continued. "Wolmar, Spandan and Riezitz have been entered, amid the rejoicing of the inhabitants. Lieuzin and Minsk have been occupied. We have joined forces with the Ukrainians at Novograd-volynsk."

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The German official report made public on Thursday reads as follows:

Western theater—Army groups of Crown Prince Rupprecht and the German Crown Prince. There have been artillery and trench mortar duels in the Argonne sector and attacks by us were successful.

Army group of Grand Duke Albrecht: There was increased fighting activity on the Lorraine front and violent engagements in many sectors near Sella. Last evening strong French detachments attacked our positions near Moncel, Rechicourt and Moucourt and penetrated isolated points. Our infantry by a counter-attack drove out the enemy troops and took a fairly large number of prisoners. Southwest of Markirch one of our raiding parties brought in prisoners. Elsewhere there is nothing to report.

Eastern war theater—A my group of General von Eichhorn: Our regiments from Mohn Island, having crossed the frozen sound, marched into Estonia and occupied Leal.

In the march along the Gulf of Riga, through Pernial and Lemnal, there was fighting for a short time, in which 500 prisoners and 20 guns were taken. Our troops marched through Wenden and are now before Wolmar. Between Drinsk and Pinsk we are passing eastward.

Army group of General von Linin: The movement continues along the whole front. Important railway and road junctions have been occupied. Rovno has been cleared of the enemy forces.

It is impossible yet to give an approximate estimate of the booty. Up to now the following has been announced: Prisoners—The general in command of an army, several divisional commanders, 425 officers and 8700 men. Booty—1353 guns, 120 machine guns, 4000 to 5000 motor cars, trains with about 1000 carriages, many of which were laden with food; airplanes, and an incalculable amount of other war matériel.

LONDON, England (Friday)—The British War Office on Thursday issued a statement which reads as follows: New Zealand troops carried out a successful raid early this morning east of Polygon wood and captured a few prisoners.

The enemy artillery was active yesterday evening against our positions at Flequeres.

On Wednesday our advance east of Jerusalem was resumed, despite heavy rainstorms. Moving through a difficult country, in which the enemy troops offered obstinate resistance, our troops progressed to the extent of three and one-half miles on a frontage of about seven and three-quarters miles, approaching within four miles of Jericho.

At the same time, our line was advanced to the northwest of Jerusalem, in the sector west of the Jerusalem-Nablus road, to a maximum depth of one mile on a front of four miles.

Cooperating with this move, our air service made effective bombing attacks against enemy camps and trains.

pots on the left bank of the Jordan, about Shunet Nimrin, 10½ miles east-northeast of Jericho.

Our losses in the operations of Tuesday were very slight. Those for Wednesday have not yet been reported. The operations are continuing.

PARIS, France (Friday)—The French War Office on Thursday issued the following statement:

Northwest of Rheims, in the region of Lorraine, a German raid was repulsed by the French fire.

The total number of prisoners taken in Lorraine in the course of the French operations north of Bures and east of Moncel is 525, of whom 11 are officers.

On the remainder of the front there is nothing important to report.

Last night's announcement reads: There was quite lively artillery action on both sides along the whole front, especially in the regions of Pinon, Vauxaillon, Malmaison, Pontavert, Guyncourt and the Butte du Mesnil.

On Wednesday, our pilots brought down three German aeroplanes and forced two others to land in their own lines seriously damaged and on fire. Eastern theater, Feb. 20—There was slight activity owing to the snow and mist.

ROME, Italy (Friday)—The Italian War Office on Thursday issued the following statement:

There was moderate fighting activity with frequent artillery actions in the Giudicaria Valley and west of the Brenta Valley. North of Val Stagna our patrols made a few prisoners, and east of Capo Sile an enemy advanced post was destroyed by the explosion of a mine.

The Italian and British aeroplanes attacked the enemy aviation camps near La Comina, Aviano, Vissanella and Motta di Livenza. Over the last place one navy hydroplane dropped two tons of high explosive bombs. All returned undamaged.

Late last night eight enemy planes flew over cities behind our line, causing considerable damage. Padova was bombed three times, numerous houses were dropped over Vicenza, Mestre, Venezia and Trebaseleghe, northwest of Mestre. Fortunately we have to deplore only a few victims among civilians, most of them being women. Anti-aircraft batteries met the enemy with intense fire. One machine struck came down in flames near Volpago.

On Wednesday morning one of our aerial squadrons bombed the railway station at Innsbruck.

CONTROL OF FRENCH WHEAT PRODUCTION

PARIS, France (Friday)—The bill of the Government under which complete powers would be granted it by Parliament over wheat production and wheat control in France was debated in the Chamber of Deputies, yesterday. Victor Boret, the Minister of Provisions, told the Chamber that there must be an intensification of wheat production, and that the Cabinet was firmly resolved to use extraordinary measures to accomplish this end.

Wheat production in France, said M. Boret, had been increased since the war began, but only sufficiently to supply France with food for an additional 15 days in the year. The French requirements had been supplied by imports, but now tonnage must be used for other purposes than to import wheat which the country was able to produce.

Discussion of the measure by various members brought out the fact that, under the new powers it asked, the Government could take over the whole harvest of 1918, the State becoming the sole buyer and the sole seller of grain for bread making. It was also shown that the Government would be empowered to intensify production by supplying seed for spring sowing and adequate fertilizers to farmers throughout France; to fix equitable prices to growers, to compel land owners to sow minimum areas, and to assist in the organization of labor.

The bill will be further discussed next Tuesday.

M. Boret conferred with hotel keepers and others, and after hearing their objections to his order forbidding the serving of food between 9 and 11 a. m. because of the hardship it would work on the laboring classes, agreed to revoke that portion of the order until further notice. He insisted that the prohibition against the serving of solid foods between 2:30 and 6:30 p. m. must be applied rigorously.

PRUSSIAN REFORM BILL IS VOTED DOWN

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The Franchise Committee of the Lower House of the Prussian Diet has accepted by a vote of 20 to 15 the Conservatives' substitute proposal for a system of plural voting and representation based on professions and guilds, according to a Berlin telegram. Consequently, the Government's "proposal," which provided for equal suffrage, was declared "disposed of."

With this formal footing in the Diet the old franchise system is perpetuated, by which the landowners and nobles though a small minority of the nation, cast a great majority of the votes, and the Emperor puts himself in the attitude of standing for liberty but being overruled by his subjects.

DRY AMENDMENT MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
EVERETT, Mass.—A mass meeting to aid the campaign for ratification of the national prohibition amendment was planned at a meeting in the First Baptist Church, Thursday night. It is proposed to have the supporters of immediate ratification by the Legislature explain their stand so that the representatives from this district in the General Court will have no excuse for misrepresenting the sentiment.

ALLIES' WORKERS MEET IN LONDON

First Session of Conference of Labor and Socialist Parties of Allied Countries

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—The first session of the conference of Labor and Socialist parties in allied countries opened on Wednesday morning and was concerned with the question of procedure and the appointment of committees.

The meeting was notable for the absence of any United States delegates which fact appears to prejudice the possibility of achieving that unity among allied workers intended to precede the international congress of representatives of workers of belligerent countries. British Labor was represented solely by members of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress and of the executive of the Labor Party, the small Socialist groups being without that representation and even disproportionate representation on which they have hitherto enjoyed at such conferences.

An official statement giving fraternal greetings and a speech by J. W. Ogden show he referred to the workers' determination to take a dominating part in the issues of the war and peace. The war could not be carried on without the working classes and it was fitting they should claim to be deciding factors, both in the decisions making for war and peace and in bringing to a speedy and clear termination a struggle which had decimated the world's manpower for 3½ years, inflicting untold sufferings and destroying untold material treasure.

Mr. Ogden laid emphasis on the original declaration that the peoples of Europe, the chief sufferers, had themselves no hand in causing the war. With the united workers of the world they could exert an influence that could not be withstood, either by a wicked, corrupt and vicious press or by statesmanship worshipping the god of secret diplomacy and the idol of power-balancing and corrupt alliances.

The alliances that endure, he said, are truth and justice. The diplomacy that stands individuals and nations in good stead is conducted in the light of day and fixed firmly on the desire to act justly and righteously with all men. He looked forward with faith and hope to a solid and undivided international that would rid the world forever of the ravages of militarism.

EXTENSIVE CLOTHING FRAUDS CHARGED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Grand jury indictments were returned yesterday of 11 men, one a clerk in the quartermaster's department of the army, on charges of fraud in army clothes dealings. It is believed the Government has suffered to the extent of \$5,000,000.

The men indicted are Davidson, Hyman Horowitz and his son, Benjamin, in business as Horwitz & Muskowitz; Barnett Tietz of B. Tietz & Co., Jacob Weinstein and his son, Abraham Pursch and Leon Levine of Pursch & Levine, Barney Robinson and Morris Alewitz, shipping clerks in the employ of the New York Manufacturers Company, all of this city, and Ira L. Janowsky, a civilian clerk in the quartermaster's office here.

Eight of the defendants are manufacturers of army uniforms. From material which the Government estimated would provide a dozen uniforms, the manufacturers would cut 10 or less, according to the authorities, and the excess cloth, known to the trade as "clippings," would be sold, either to the Government itself or other manufacturers.

LOBSTER PACKERS REASSURED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

HALIFAX, N. S.—The lobster packers of Nova Scotia received the assurance of Sir Robert Borden yesterday that the Food Controller will not interfere with the pack this season. Urgent telegrams were sent to the Prime Minister based on the report that lobster packing would be discontinued on account of the shortage of tin and the necessity of cans for more essential foodstuffs.

STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 34.
Number that have voted in favor, 7.
Number that have voted against, 6.
Number that have yet to vote, 41.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 29.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:
MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.
VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 17-23.
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 24-25.
MARYLAND—Feb. 12.
MONTANA—Feb. 19.

FINE IMPOSED ON COLONEL REPPINGTON

LONDON, England (Friday)—Fines of £100 each and costs were imposed yesterday upon Col. C. A. Repington, military correspondent of The Morning Post, and Howell A. Gwynne, editor of that newspaper, for the publication of an article last week in violation of the military censorship.

No witnesses for the defense were produced by Tindal Arkison, counsel for Colonel Repington, and Mr. Gwynne. He did not even call the defendants to the stand. He spoke, however, for nearly two hours, laying stress upon the importance of the case and declaring it was the patriotic duty of the defendants to disregard the censor's warning and let the public know what was going on, because for the first time in the history of the war a portion of the British army had been handed over to the command of a general of another country. After the sentence had been passed Mr. Arkison intimated that his clients would enter an appeal.

Sir John Dickinson, the presiding magistrate in the Bow Street Police Court where the case was tried, in passing sentence said he had nothing to do with the truth or falsity of the article and that the prosecution was simply for the convenience of Mr. Lloyd George's government in its desire not to permit the British public to know the decision of the Supreme War Council at Versailles too early.

The magistrate said there clearly had been an infraction of the defense of the realm regulations. Mr. Gwynne even publishing the article in question after he had been warned by the censor. Turning to Mr. Gwynne, the magistrate said:

"You accepted the risk." Then, after stating the amount of the fine, the magistrate turned to Colonel Repington and said:

"I regret that a distinguished soldier like you so far forgot himself as to make such a departure from good citizenship."

LORD JELlicoe TALKS ON SUBMARINE WAR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—At the Admiralty Club luncheon yesterday, Lord Jellicoe, speaking unofficially, estimated that 50 per cent of the German submarines operating in the North Sea, the Atlantic, and the Arctic, had been sunk.

German shipbuilding yards, he said, were not required to construct merchant ships, and the Germans' advantage in the knowledge of internal combustion engine construction, enabled the Germans to build submarines faster than the British, and faster than the British were able to build destroyers. Great Britain's shortage of destroyers being partly due to the fact that before the war, Great Britain thought in terms of dreadnoughts. To a great extent, the destroyer was the submarine antidote.

Out of 15,000,000 troops transported only 2700 men had been lost through enemy action up to Dec. 31, last.

TOMORROW'S ADDRESS

Mrs. Kenneth Brown (Demetra Vaka), "German Intrigue in Greece," Twentieth Century Club.

Why Soldiers Call the Parker "The Pocket Level Pen"

BECAUSE it does not interfere with buttoning the pocket flap. The new Parker Patent Clip, held in place under the cap like a washer, holds the entire pen at pocket level—no protruding cap or bulging pocket.



PARKER
SAFETY-SEALED
FOUNTAIN PENS

THE Self-Filling Parker is the pen for the man who goes across—who cannot afford to be bothered with a pen which, if its self-filling mechanism is injured, is useless. In event of damage to interior mechanism, the Parker automatically changes from a self-filler to a non-self-filler without interruption of service.

REPATRIATION IN QUEENSLAND

Soldiers' Settlement on the Land at Beerburum Already Established—Returned Men Get Holdings on Generous Terms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

BRISBANE, Q.—Australia is making extensive preparations for settling its returned men on the land. There is room in the untouched Australian bushlands for hundreds of thousands of settlers, and Queensland, the most northerly of the states, is also the most empty.

The repatriation scheme in Queensland is not identical with the plan under which the other states of the Commonwealth are working, but it gives promise of great success. In the first place, the land set apart for soldier settlers is held under perpetual lease. The areas are reserved under the group system, and each application must be accompanied by the military discharge of the would-be settler. There is a "Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Act" in force in Queensland, and this lays down that the term "discharged soldier" includes any person who has served in the Commonwealth forces, either by land or by sea, and who has an honorable discharge. The term also may be extended to include members of forces raised in any part of the British Empire, or members of the allied armies who have received their discharge before their arrival in Queensland.

The conditions under which soldier settlers may take up land are most generous. No rent is payable for the first three years, and from the fourth to the fifteenth year the annual rent is 1 1/2 per cent of the capital value, as fixed by the opening notification. The annual rent for each succeeding period of 15 years will be determined by the Land Court, the Minister for Lands having the power to remit the rent for any period or postpone the date for the payment of any rent. For the first 10 years of the term, the soldier selector may not mortgage his land, except to the Commissioner of the Government Savings Bank, nor transfer it, except to another returned soldier. This is to prevent the entry of the land speculator into Crown land areas which have been reserved for, and improved by, returned soldiers.

In Queensland, any intending selector may borrow £500 from the Government Savings Bank, for making improvements, erecting dwellings, and so forth. The civilian settler pays 5 per cent, the term of advance being 25 years. The soldier settler pays 3 1/2 per cent for the first year, 4 per cent during the second year and an increased rate of 1/2 per cent per year until the rate of 5 per cent is reached. The term of advance in his case is 40 years.

Three large areas already have been set apart in Queensland for soldiers' settlements. At Beerburum, on the North Coast Railway, the most advanced soldier settlement has been established. Some 40 men, with their families, are on their own blocks there, the holdings ranging from 20 acres upward. The total area of the settlement is 51,000 acres, and the land is suitable for pineapple growing and the growing of citrus fruits. Poultry raising and beekeeping also are carried on.

Another area, 17,400 acres, is reserved at Pikedale, near Stanthorpe, a border town near New South Wales, and situated on the interstate railway line. Clearing and road making is being done on the reserve at the present time, and a state nursery, at which the men will receive training, is being planted. This land grows very fine apples, pears, peaches, plums, and other fruits.

In North Queensland, at Oswald's Track, near Innisfail, 157,300 acres have been reserved for soldiers. This will be cut up into dairying, agricultural and sugar cane farms. The Government also intends to reserve 40,000 acres on the Cecil Plains estate, in the Toowoomba district, and 112,000 acres on Mount Hutton, one of the recently acquired state stations. There are also other reserved areas, in various parts of the State, totaling 52,400 acres.

At Beerburum there is a training farm, on which the men get a working knowledge of their new business before going on to their own holdings. They receive wages of £2 or £2 10s. a week while there. The Government has erected a general store on the settlement, and a state school is now being built for the soldiers' children. There is also a good circulating library, which was provided by the Soldiers' Settlement Pastimes Fund. The committee which manage this fund have undertaken to provide each settlement with a recreation hall and a circulating library.

ITALIAN COMMENT ON CAILLAUX AFFAIR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Italian Bureau

ROME, Italy.—The arrest of M. Caillaux and the discovery of the chest containing incriminating documents in the Florentine bank have been the subject of lengthy and widespread comment in the press. The Giornale d'Italia states that the chest contains, among other things, the outline of a plan by which the French political régime would have been extensively modified, although the republican form would have been preserved, and M. Caillaux himself would have obtained a large measure of power. Great efforts would have been made to obtain a French victory to be followed by a referendum on the subject of peace. Several newspapers

refer at length to M. Caillaux's visit to Italy in the winter of 1916-1917 and the Secolo states that, with others, it denounced, at the time, the defeatist procedure of the French former Minister. The Caillaux proceedings, the same newspaper states, found an echo in the lobbies of Monte-Citorio among the Official Socialists and the Giolittians. It also hints at denunciations made in its pages during 1916, in the cautious terms permitted by the censor, of the views attributed to an Italian politician favoring a closer agreement between France and Italy for the purpose of freeing themselves from "the English yoke." All of which, the Secolo declares, seemed to the "neutralists" in the spring of 1916 to be the very quintessence of diplomatic sagacity.

It is said that, in his conferences in Rome with various people in the political world and out of it, M. Caillaux maintained that France and Italy found themselves in precisely the same position with regard to the struggle going on between England and Germany for world-wide dominion and that they had no especial reason for desiring the victory of the first power over the second. France and Italy, it was proposed, should form an alliance to make peace with the Central Empires, Russia and England being left outside the united Europe resulting from this plan. A rectification of frontiers with regard to Alsace-Lorraine was to have satisfied France, and Italy would have been obliged to modify her demands on the Austro-Hungarian frontier.

The Secolo states that a band of adventurers gathered round the disaffected Reynaud at the Hotel de Russie in Rome and that, with the ignorance of Italian affairs common to foreign politicians, M. Caillaux did not know the real standing of such men as Cavallini, Brunardi, Dini, and others.

Great satisfaction is expressed at the arrest of M. Caillaux. Rastignac says in the Tribuna that, "It needed a man like Clemenceau, indifferent to party parliamentary struggles and who despised parliamentarism, to carry through the act of justice against the leader of the parliamentary majority." The Epoca states that, during his stay in Florence, M. Caillaux began negotiations for the purchase of the Nuovo Giornale. The same paper affirms that M. Caillaux wished to control a certain number of newspapers in Italy, and goes on to say that, judging from certain police measures taken contemporaneously with M. Caillaux's arrest, the latter probably had something to do with financing some newspapers which were published for the first time during the war. The Government, which arranges the price and consumption of paper, would do well, in the opinion of the Epoca, to look more closely into the foundations of the newspapers themselves. Any possibility of influencing public opinion in a way inimical to the interests of the country should be rigidly excluded at the present time, and it seems to the Epoca that suspicion would be a sufficient ground for action.

Certain newspapers have mentioned the name of Senator Tittoni in connection with the Caillaux affair, and a statement having appeared that the two men had had an interview during the visit of Caillaux to Rome, the Tribuna asked Senator Tittoni for a statement on the subject. The former Ambassador and Foreign Minister replied that in Paris his relations with M. Caillaux had been purely of an official character, such as the Italian Ambassador in Paris was bound to have with the French Prime Minister and Minister of Finance. Senator Tittoni denied in emphatic terms the report that he had had an interview with M. Caillaux in Italy, adding that he had never seen him.



Tangier
A street scene in Tangier

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

BRITISH OCCUPATION OF TANGIER RECALLED

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Morocco

TANGIER, Morocco.—It has been said that the Moors, who attribute the departure of the British from Tangier to fear, will never believe that they themselves did not drive them out. As an Arabic writer puts it, the place "was besieged so closely that the Christians had to flee their vessels and escape by sea, leaving it mined from bottom to top." This belief is scarcely justified by fact, although there is some ground for the contention, for the eventual decision to cut all losses and abandon the place was to a great extent due to the continual harassing of the garrison by the Moors, during the 23 years of its occupation—1661 to 1684—and the consequent necessity for the expenditure of large sums of money for the maintenance of fortifications and military supplies, as well as for building a harbor; in all it cost about £1,600,000, a considerable amount in those days.

The fact that the Moors then took possession of it does not necessarily imply that they were the rightful owners, and that they were ousted by the British. Indeed, it is not easy to define ownership in the case of a town with such a chequered history as that of Tangier, and which belonged at different times, not only to the Arabs, but to the Romans, Phoenicians, Spaniards and Portuguese. It was, in fact, through the last that it came into the hands of the British, it having formed, with Bombay, part of the dowry when a marriage was arranged between Catherine of Braganza and Charles II. Moreover, it was to the last that the King wished to hand it back on payment of the amount which England had expended on it; and to this the Portuguese agreed, though they should have been so anxious to resume possession of a place which had never been exactly a bed of roses to them either. It is difficult to say. At any rate, the King was overruled, and thus Tangier, which had been described by him to his Parliament as a "jewel of immense magnitude in the royal diadem," passed away from the English, in all probability never to return. Under the English it had commenced life with great, though perhaps exaggerated, anticipations, it being the popular belief, as expressed by Pepys, that it "was likely to become the most considerable place the King of England hath in the world." But it did not fulfill its early promise. Mismanagement at home, misrule and a state often bordering on mutiny in the town itself, at length worked their evil ways. It needed the one purpose, and the one strong hand, instead of which it was ruled by the many minds of a host of ne'er-do-well adventurers, who loosely banded together to meet the common danger. Surrounded and continually attacked by swarms of fierce and relentless fanatics, endeavoring, like the ants, to expel the intruder from what they considered their native haunts, what else could have been expected in similar circumstances? And so the English retired, but it was no obligatory nor dishonorable surrender; it was merely a matter of economic policy. Their purpose was first to level everything of military value to the ground, and but for the non-ignition of some of the mines, there would have been left no visible sign of the dismal venture which had cost so much in more ways than one.

As it was, nothing remained of the magnificent labor—the mole which had been described as "a very pleasant thing to look at, 470 yards long, and 30 wide, with several pretty houses on it"; and but little of the fortified walls and bastions, either Portuguese or English. To the eye, the occupation was as if it had never been. But something was left which could never be erased. Wild and lawless as were the times, cruel and immoral as were perhaps the methods, yet it has come down through the centuries that throughout the struggle there was a succession of lulls when civilities were exchanged in all good faith, and no little chivalry was often shown. We learn that the English were especially careful in their treatment of their fallen foes, which no doubt went a long way in securing respect, and that, before retiring, a commission was appointed to settle all claims for damages to civilian property, those of the Portuguese and other aliens being paid first. Finally, there is no more splendid record in the whole of English history of indomitable pluck and endurance than that gained by the garrison in circumstances of the most appalling character—ill fed, and ill clothed as they so often were.

PROPOSED AEROPLANE SERVICE IN SWEDEN

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—E. Thulin's Aeroplane Factory, Ltd., together with several Swedes interested in aeronautics, are contemplating the inauguration of an aeroplane service, and for this purpose have issued particulars of a limited company having a minimum capital of 500,000 and a maximum of 1,500,000 kroner.

As early as 1914, Dr. Thulin issued an appeal urging Swedish municipalities to make arrangements in good time for suitable "flying harbors," hangars, and so forth. The new company will have its head office at Landskrona in the south of Sweden, which was the first town to set aside a suitable site for the purpose mentioned.

Dr. Thulin states that the project has been occupying the attention of those concerned for some time, but they were obliged to wait until a home industry for making aeroplanes had been established, so that they might be independent of other countries. Sweden now possesses a factory capable of dealing with whatever may be necessary for the establishment of a commercial service.

Application has already been made to the Government for permission to establish a route, Malmö-Stockholm, Gothenburg-Stockholm, and Gothenburg-Malmö, but the originators of the scheme have no intention of trying to secure a monopoly by concessions. Landskrona is proposed as a terminus as the aeroplane factory is situated there, and preliminary steps have been taken for the construction of a permanent "flying harbor." There is a good landing place for aeroplanes and the situation of the town on the sound makes it suitable also for a seaplane harbor. It may be objected that it is a small town, but as the distance by air to Copenhagen, Malmö, and Helsingborg can be covered in less than 10 minutes the objection disappears.

Captain Dahbeck, well-known in Swedish flying circles, is especially interested in the establishment of an aeroplane service between Sweden and Finland, and is reported to have said that the Swedish naval authorities have given the idea their sanction.

SHIPBUILDING COUNCIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau
LONDON, England.—The Secretary of the Admiralty announces that Mr. G. E. Chadwyck-Healey has been appointed vice-chairman of the Shipbuilding Council, and assistant to the Controller.

VISIT TO WORKSHOP BEHIND THE LINES

A Place in France Where "Nothing Is Wasted" but Everything Used "in Some Way or Other"—Interesting Boot Department

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The experiences of being shown over a camp in France which contains the vast workshops where everything damaged is sent straight from the line to be sorted out and mended, or if too badly damaged, to be broken up and used for something else, does not fall to the lot of every one, and we thought ourselves very fortunate when we were told one morning that if we could be at the camp at a certain hour next day, we would be shown over the workshops. We agreed to be there by 10:30 a. m.; and on the appointed day started off with a keen interest to see all there was to be seen.

Before we reached the camp the noise of hammering, such as one hears in passing the big shipyards, announced to us that we were entering the hive of industry and we found that this noise proceeded from a shed at the entrance where prisoners of war, guarded by sentries, were busily engaged in repairing field kitchens. On either side of the road were sheds in which various kinds of repairs were executed. We passed a carpenter's shop, where the workers all seemed to be French girls, with a few men in khaki as overseers. In answer to a question the officer who was showing us round said they had had no previous experience, but were all taught their different trades and were found to be very quick in learning. From this shed, we passed to a joiner's shop where all the wood is cut up, and underneath we saw a huge furnace which generated the power for driving the machinery and which Captain G. told us was kept burning by old boots and wood shavings, in place of coal. The enormous number of saws used in this room, we learned, all came out from England. Leading from this room was another in which steel was cut up by almost the same kind of machinery.

The room that interested us most, however, was the boot department, for in it we saw boots of every description and in every condition. As we went in, girls were soaking them in water to clean off the mud; they were then sent to a sorter who examined them to see which were fit to be repaired, and these were passed through the different departments till they emerged at the other end of the room looking like new. In the case of boots that were beyond repairing, the leather was either cut up into bootlaces or sent down to keep the furnaces going. The troughs of oil where the leather is soaked to soften it, is very disagreeable, but the girls did not seem to mind the odor, as they plunged their arms in and rubbed the boots vigorously with it.

The next room we looked into, but did not venture to enter as the dust was floating about so thickly, and the girls employed there had their heads tied in long blue or white cotton handkerchiefs which gave them the appearance of Italians; they were all cleaning the dust from different articles. Tunics, sacks and kit bags were being put through some process and we did not stay there long.

In the workshops where the guns were being examined, we saw a machine gun that had just been repaired. All the larger guns were outside and some of the holes in them made us wonder if they could ever be repaired. Even an armored engine was being hauled to pieces and fitted up again. There was immense activity in the loading and unloading of the various trains on the vast network of railway lines.

We noticed that the men belonging to the various units worked side by side, and indeed in all the workshops there seemed to be the same atmosphere of peaceful activity. Old rusted nails were turned out of a box, looking as bright as ever, while old tin dioxides and water bottles were made even better than when they were new; nothing seemed to be wasted, but everything was used in some way or another.

The men belonging to the workshops have their own male choir and orchestra and give weekly entertainments, and there is some real talent among them. They also edit and print their own magazine, which is a record of all that takes place during the month, and is most interesting, as is the whole of this vast organization.

GROWING OF LUCERNE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

CHRISTCHURCH, N. Z.—An important advance in practical usefulness has been made by the Workers Educational Association of Christchurch, which is recognizing the dependence of New Zealand upon agriculture and of the city upon the farm.

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Sixty representatives of the association have been touring districts in Canterbury, getting in close touch with the farmers and studying means of increasing the production of wealth in the Province. While the new understanding between the farmer and the business man will be welcomed by all interested in New Zealand's prosperity, a more direct result of this Canterbury tour has been the publicity given to the growing of lucerne (alfalfa). The association has published in the form of a pamphlet the information gathered by its representatives on the advantages of lucerne growing.

The pamphlet shows the best way to grow lucerne, and explains and illustrates the increase of wealth as the result of its cultivation. It was pointed out that medium land under lucerne had carried 40 sheep to the acre for five periods of 10 days each, and that small farms had been able to feed sufficient dairy stock to bring in a good return.

FREEMASONS AND COUNT DALLA TORRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Italian Bureau

ROME, Italy.—Following all the discussions as to the alleged defeatist action of Count Dalla Torre, president of the (Roman) Catholic Popular Union, at Udine last summer and the announcement that he had been denounced to the King's Procurator, an account is published by the Idea Nazionale of a meeting of representatives of the Interventionist Party and of Italian Freemasonry. At this meeting an order of the day was passed which the censor has not allowed to be published in its entirety. It begins by stating that, "in the face of the revelations as to the anti-patriotic action and sabotage of the war carried on at the meeting of the (Roman) Catholic organization held in Udine in July, 1917, and of the fact that the meeting was presided over by Count Dalla Torre, president of the (Roman) Catholic Popular Union, which comprised, organized and disciplined all the (Roman) Catholic forces in Italy—"

At this point part of the order of the day was deleted by the censor. The portion which the censor passed states that while they (presumably those passing the order of the day) trusted that the denunciation made to the judicial authorities concerning Count Dalla Torre would have the fullest and most careful consideration and that, when the facts had been ascertained, whoever might be concerned would be punished in the exemplary manner demanded by the conscience of the nation, they also called on the Government to carry out firmly, and with none of that weakness which would imply complicity, the declarations made by the national Parliament against all the enemies of the country. The remainder of the order of the day was censored.

The Nationalist organ, the Idea Nazionale, after publishing the announcement of the meeting and the order of the day just quoted, states that the Nationalist Party had been invited to send a representative to this meeting held by the Interventionists and Freemasons, but had decided not to do so. As a reason for the refusal it states that it had already published a severe condemnation of Count Dalla Torre's action and there was no need to repeat it as they wished to alter nothing that they had said. In spite of this, however, they did not consider it desirable to take part in the manifestation which, on account of the association which promoted and composed it, did not seem best adapted to express an unprejudiced opinion on the facts. A proof of this was shown, in the order of the day which was passed and said, mistakenly as the Nationalist organ thought, that the (Roman) Catholic Popular Union presided over by Count Dalla Torre comprised, organized and disciplined all the (Roman) Catholic forces in Italy. Even if this were true the Idea Nazionale did not consider it expedient to say so at a time when all the youngest and best energies in the (Roman) Catholic camp were making no secret of their opposition to, and detachment from, Count Dalla Torre's attitude. A proof of this was shown in the highly patriotic attitude of the Minister, Signor Meda, and in the position assumed by many (Roman) Catholics in positions of authority. The Idea Nazionale considered that it was desirable to assist the efforts of the great majority of (Roman) Catholics who were undoubtedly national in their feeling and wished to get out of a false position, this being made more difficult for them by the meeting arranged by the association of Giordano Bruno with the official concurrence of Freemasonry.

Notwithstanding the practically unanimous support of the new law by the State Education Department, as well as by education leaders throughout the State, it looks as if the law will be repealed at this session of the Legislature.

The politics in it is that the Governor and other state officials are all candidates for reelection. They see a rising storm of opposition in the country districts and they argue that there is little use in trying to convince the rural voters that the law is in the interest of progress in education.

TOWNSHIP SCHOOL LAW STIRS FARMERS

New Yorkers Say It Adds to Taxation Without Corresponding Benefits and Ask Repeal—Politics in the Matter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y.—No local subject in recent years has so stirred the farmers of New York as what is known as the township school law, enacted by the Legislature a year ago and which went into effect Aug. 1, 1917. State politics are now entering into the discussion to such a degree that the candidates for office this year, including Governor Whitman and the other six state officials to be elected next November, are alarmed over the insistent and growing demand by the farmers that the law be repealed. This sudden outburst of opposition to the law is all the more remarkable when it is remembered that the state grange and other farmer organizations commended the bill when it was being discussed in the Legislature and urged its passage.

The township law contains for its leading features the following:

1. Recognition of the township as the unit for school administration in place of the old-fashioned school districts.
2. Consolidation of the schools upon the vote of the people of the township in order that the educational facilities may be improved.
3. Taxes for the maintenance of the schools should be spread equally over all the property of the township.

This system has been in operation in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and other states, and it is claimed by its friends that while there was opposition at the outset, nobody now seriously proposes return to the old district school plan. Dr. John H. Finley, state commissioner of education, and Dr. Thomas E. Finegan, deputy commissioner, and practically all of the school authorities are strongly in favor of the new law. When it was under consideration a year ago, Governor Whitman was as much in favor of it as any of the school officials. Suddenly, however, and when the law had been in operation only a month or two, farmers from all sections of the State demanded its immediate repeal. Their main contentions were:

1. That it is a violation of home rule, taking away from the parents in the school districts the control of their educational affairs.
2. That it increases taxation for school purposes without corresponding benefits.
3. That it is impracticable to transport children long distances in bad weather to the central school.

While it is conceded by friends of the law that some amendments should be made to relieve certain conditions, it is denied that the plan imposes any serious hardship on parents and taxpayers. Dr. Finegan affirms that nearly all the opposition comes from misinformation, that the law ought to have a fair trial, that the objection of increased taxation is true only in spots, and that in such cases the increase is due to the fact that under the old district plan the property owners are receiving educational advantages from high schools in neighboring districts for which they are not taxed.

Notwithstanding the practically unanimous support of the new law by the State Education Department, as well as by education leaders throughout the State, it looks as if the law will be repealed at this session of the Legislature.

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DEBATE ON RAILWAY BILL IS CONTINUED

Session Is Devoted Entirely to a Further Discussion of Amendments to Measure—Vote Expected to Be Taken Delayed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Thursday's session of the Senate was devoted entirely to discussion of the railroad control bill, which is considered to be the most important and far-reaching piece of legislation before Congress. Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, who has charge of the bill, had expected the measure to be disposed of yesterday, but owing to the number of senators who desired to speak, the day was consumed in voting on amendments.

The most important amendment was that offered by Senator A. B. Cummins, which virtually proposed to deduct something like \$200,000,000 from the standard returns, guaranteed to the railroads under the bill. This amendment applied to 86 large roads, which Senator Cummins and his supporters claim are too highly favored by the compensation agreed on. The amendment was defeated by a vote of 52 to 23.

Senator Cummins also offered another amendment, which would, at the end of the war, put the roads under the control of a committee of five, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, until such time as Congress had finally disposed of the problem. This amendment was intended to do away with the one-man power, in time of peace. It was defeated by a vote of 61 to 10.

Senator E. S. Johnson, of South Dakota, a supporter of out-and-out government ownership, offered an amendment to eliminate all time limit for control, thus restoring the language of the original bill, as drafted by the President and his advisors. This amendment was also lost.

The day was not entirely devoted to the discussion of the present and future status of railroads, however, as Senator James Hamilton Lewis, for example, declared that the United States is in danger of having to fight the Bolsheviks, and that Germany, for the possession of Alaska, in the not far distant future, and Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, presented a word comparison of President Wilson and Premier David Lloyd George, bewailing the fact that constitutional practice in the United States prevented the President from facing his critics in Congress as Lloyd George does in the House of Commons.

Overtime Plan Scored

Official Declares Reduction in Long Hours Depends on the Employees

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That the railroad employees' requests that the railroad wage commission recommend that time and a half for overtime, as a penalty for work beyond eight hours, are "unfair and impracticable," is the opinion expressed by E. F. Potter, assistant to the general manager of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie.

Mr. Potter told the commission that both the managements and the employees agree that it is impossible to run a railroad without overtime, because many delays are beyond control, but he felt that reduction in overtime work depends on the employees themselves, and therefore that a penalty should not be imposed.

"I believe in paying a man for every minute of his time, but no more," Potter added, "subject to the rule for some works that they receive no pay for overtime up to 36 minutes and are paid for an hour if they work 31 minutes."

J. T. Morris of Pittman, N. J., asked wage increases for railroad ferry-men, now receiving from 32.1 to 35.8 cents an hour, to 50 and 62 1/2 cents. His own pay, he said, amounts to \$36.99 a month, and there are four in his family.

To hasten repair work on locomotives and railway rolling stock, an agreement involving working hours, promotion of apprentices and helpers and maintenance of open shop conditions has been reached between Director-General W. G. McAdoo and A. O. Wharton, president of the railway employees' department of the American Federation of Labor. The agreement affects more than 300,000 workmen.

Duty of Railroad Men

Director-General McAdoo Reminds Them They Serve Only Public

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Officials and workmen of the railroads no longer are serving a private interest, but the Government and the public only, they are told in a general order issued by Director-General McAdoo.

The purpose of the order is to make clear their status under the new conditions. All laws pertaining to the promotion of safety of employees and passengers must be fully complied with, he says; where necessary, men must work a reasonable amount of overtime; no discrimination shall be made against a man because of membership or non-membership in labor organizations; and retention in positions will depend on fitness and character of service.

Willful and inexcusable violations of laws or regulations for the promotion of safety will be punished, he says. An impression some had that the order of Dec. 29 was designed to prevent any change in the terms of

HOG ISLAND INQUIRY LIKELY TO BECOME ISSUE IN CONGRESS

(Continued from page one)

STATE LOSES RIGHT TO OIL PROPERTIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The State on Thursday lost its fight for title to the bed of the Arkansas River. In the United States District Court at Guthrie, John H. Cotterall, federal judge, held that the United States Government, as guardian for the Osage Indian tribe, owns the bed to the middle of the channel, and that the royalties to the oil found therein should go to the Osages. The cases have been in the federal courts for more than four years, and involve oil properties valued at approximately \$20,000,000.

The State of Oklahoma claimed title to all oil and other deposits in or under the adjacent bed of the Arkansas River, contending that it is a navigable stream.

A perpetual injunction was issued by the court prohibiting present lessees and the State from further sharing in the royalties from the valuable leases. The State and mining companies involved gave notice of appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

The decision of the Federal Court contradicts the decision of the Supreme Court of the State in 1914, which upheld the right of ownership of the State to deposits in the bed of the river as against the claims of riparian land owners. Judge Cotterall held that the Arkansas River is not a navigable stream above the mouth of the Grand at Muskogee, Okla.

COMMITTEE WANTS TO HEAR CAPT. PERELESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The military committee of the Senate has decided to call before it Capt. A. E. Pereless of New York, formerly attached to the reclamation bureau of the quarter-master's department, but recently honorably discharged by Acting-Quartermaster Goethals. Captain Pereless gave testimony before the committee which led to the cancellation of the contract with the Base Sorting Company of New York and whereby it is estimated that \$1,000,000 was saved to the Government.

The committee asked the Secretary of War why Captain Pereless had been discharged and received a report signed by Gen. Goethals to the effect that the conservation department had been reorganized and that Captain Pereless was not qualified to perform the duty attached to the position he occupied. As this officer made a favorable impression on the committee, it was decided to get his own version of the reason why he was discharged.

GEN. PERSHING TO GET SUPPLIES IN SPAIN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An agreement with Spain, under which General Pershing will get mules, army blankets and other materials in that country in return for cotton, oil and other commodities from the United States, was signed on Thursday in Madrid.

Success of the negotiations for exchange of commodities was welcome news to officials here, as the ability of General Pershing to buy supplies in Spain will save ship tonnage and enable the General to build up his reserve stores much more rapidly than probably otherwise would have been possible.

ENFORCEMENT OF ARMY ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—A systematic campaign to round up deserters, under the Military Service Act, has been started here by the Dominion police. There are still 588 absentees, or men liable to service who have not reported. This number it is expected will be materially reduced by the activities of the police. A canvass in the last few days of street loiterers, pool-room habitués and motion-picture patrons has resulted in the arrest of 75 men, of whom 47 have been unable to prove themselves exempt and have been turned over to the military authorities. The authorities have issued a warning to all young men that if they are not liable they should carry their exemption certificates, or birth or marriage certificates to prove the fact when accosted by the police.

PROF. TUBBS ISSUES DENIAL

LEWISTON, Me.—Prof. Frank D. Tubbs of Bates College on Thursday denied he had stated in a lecture given at Rockland that the United States ought to get out of the war and leave the Allies to settle matters with the Central Powers. What he did say, when asked by someone in the audience what ought to be done now, was that "the United States and all the other nations involved should unite to end the war and the further slaughter of human lives."

JEWISH WAR RELIEF FUND

Although only a few of the teams campaigning for the Boston quota of the Jewish war relief fund, reported at the meeting in Ford Hall, Thursday night, total collections of \$31,379.48 during the 10 days of the campaign were reported. On account of the holiday today and the break in the work Sunday, it was decided to extend the campaign for \$500,000 to next Tuesday night when a final meeting will be held in Ford Hall.

HOG ISLAND INQUIRY LIKELY TO BECOME ISSUE IN CONGRESS

(Continued from page one)

tions of members of Congress who insisted that a fair share of the war profits be devoted to paying the expenses of the war. These captains of industry," said Senator Vardaman, "had robbed the Government in contracts and imposed burdens on posterity."

It would be difficult to exaggerate the resentment, if not anger, that has been aroused in capital circles by the Hog Island investigations. The members of the Commerce Committee are unanimous in their belief that in this transaction, at least, the leaders of finance have not deserved well of the country. The supporters of government control and ownership of mighty enterprises have used the Hog Island affair as an illustration of the "patriotism" and "efficiency" shown by big industry in time of war.

As a result of the investigations there is a feeling, which is apparently growing and gathering strength, that it is the duty of Congress to see to it that such indulgence in profiteering under the guise of patriotism be summarily dealt with and made to contribute their share to the prosecution of the war.

In all the testimony before the committee, it was the usual thing for capital to blame labor and accuse it of slackness. It was the common thing for representatives of labor to accuse capital of profiteering and greed. Commenting on these accusations and counter-accusations, one senator active in the investigations expressed the opinion that during the time the United States has been at war neither capital nor labor had contributed anything like what the crisis demands.

Ship Controversy Unsettled

Belief Is Expressed That Plan of Open Shop May Be Opposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Although organized labor, as a result of President Wilson's appeal, has agreed to support the war and trust the President to carry out his promise that he would see that the workmen were not discriminated against in the wage adjustments to be made by the Wage Adjustment Board, William L. Hutcheson, spokesman for the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, has not yet given his sanction to an agreement closely following the lines demanded by President Wilson. When, on Wednesday, the conference between Mr. Hutcheson and Charles A. Piez, general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, was ended, a complete agreement had not been arrived at, and word was given out that a final conference would be held on Thursday, at which it was hoped some definite agreement would be accepted by all parties concerned in the controversy.

No conference was held on Thursday, however. It was said at the offices of the Emergency Fleet Corporation that a conference might be held today, but no definite information on this point was obtainable.

It appears that Mr. Hutcheson still clings to the closed-shop plan for the carpenters, and while he professes to be anxious to aid the Government in its prosecution of the war and to follow the lines laid down by the President in his rebuke of Sunday addressed to the head of the carpenters' brotherhood, it is pointed out that he refuses to yield any ground to those who are seeking for some common ground upon which to base an understanding between the Government and the shipyard carpenters who have now, under spur of the President's appeal, returned to their work.

Mr. Hutcheson's attitude, those who watch the labor situation with keen interest believe, is hardly conciliatory. When on Wednesday he explained his revised position, which apparently had no more of backing on the part of other wings of organized labor than has his demand for the closed shop, Mr. Hutcheson made this statement:

"We have had several conferences with the Shipping Board. The only proposition they presented to us was to sign the memorandum which takes from our members constitutional rights as citizens of the United States."

Mr. Hutcheson's plan by way of compromise is for the carpenters to agree to come under the findings of the Wage Adjustment Board as regards wages and hours, provided the method of employing workmen in the woodworking industry be operated through the agency of the Department of Labor. This plan, it is said, adheres to the closed-shop plan, as it is understood that Mr. Hutcheson's plan contemplates having a representative of union carpenters in the Department of Labor who shall pass upon the qualifications of the men accepted. That this plan would operate against nonunion men is feared by those opposing Mr. Hutcheson's plan.

Officials of the Shipping Board declare that everything possible will be done to reach an agreement that will ward off the recurrence of such strikes as those which have recently ended. Mr. Hurley announced to newspaper men a few days ago that the situation was very hopeful. The next morning, 10,000 carpenters walked out. After Mr. Hurley made his vain appeal in a telegram to Mr. Hutcheson, urging him to call the men back to their work, he again declared that "everything will be all right." When his appeal was recognized to be futile, President Wilson wired the chief of the carpenters a message which resulted in the men returning to their work the next day. Conferences looking to an amicable adjudication of the matter began immediately, and again word was given out at the Shipping

WAGES OF PACKING HOUSE EMPLOYEES

Inquiry Shows Pay Averages \$825—Experts Say Minimum Budget for Five Is \$1177

CHICAGO, Ill.—Following testimony by economic experts at the packing industry arbitration hearing that \$1177 is the absolute minimum budget on which a family of five can live comfortably, it developed that packing house employees in three of Chicago's large plants receive an annual average wage of \$825.47, according to statements made before Federal Judge Samuel A. Lischauer.

Statements were prepared by the packers on request of Attorney Frank P. Walsh, representing the employees in the stockyards wage arbitration, and showed that during 1917 Swift & Co., employed a total of 26,793 men at an average wage of \$849.70, Morris & Co., 11,130, at \$816.59, and Armour & Co., 22,351 at \$810.13.

Leifur Magnusson, of the Bureau of Applied Economics, Washington, yesterday urged the adoption of the eight-hour day for reasons of economy and happiness. He said the general tendency toward the shorter working day is commended.

Miss Bertha M. Nienburg, also of the Bureau of Applied Economics, said that whereas in 1910 \$800 was found to be a living wage, the minimum was now set "for necessities" at \$1177.

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WAGES OF PACKING HOUSE EMPLOYEES

Inquiry Shows Pay Averages \$825—Experts Say Minimum Budget for Five Is \$1177

CHICAGO, Ill.—Following testimony by economic experts at the packing industry arbitration hearing that \$1177 is the absolute minimum budget on which a family of five can live comfortably, it developed that packing house employees in three of Chicago's large plants receive an annual average wage of \$825.47, according to statements made before Federal Judge Samuel A. Lischauer.

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DISCOVERY OF NEW STAR IS ANNOUNCED

Discovery of a new star by Professor Max Wolf of Heidelberg, Germany, was announced Thursday through the Harvard Observatory. When first picked up by Professor Wolf on Feb. 3 the star, or Nova, as it is known in astronomy, was of the magnitude 4.5, but a search of the stellar photographs taken frequently at the Harvard Observatory showed the newcomer on the plates of Dec. 22 when it was of the magnitude 9.6, and again on Jan. 1, when it had increased to the magnitude 5.4. Since then it has rapidly decreased in brilliancy and on Feb. 17 had sunk back to the magnitude 9, and is expected to disappear entirely even from the photographic eye within the next few weeks.

The position of the Nova on Feb. 4 was right ascension 7 hours 22 minutes 30 seconds. Declination minus 6 degrees 32 minutes. The Nova is the first star to be discovered since 1912.

AGRICULTURAL BILL HEARINGS ARRANGED

Three of the important agricultural bills of the year will be heard by committees of the Legislature next week.

On Tuesday the Committee on Agriculture will hear House bill 157. This bill provides for agricultural prize money to take the place of the present bounty to agricultural societies which can no longer be paid on account of the Anti-Aid Amendment.

On Wednesday the same committee and the Committee on Administration and Commissions, sitting jointly, will hear House bill 1183, which provides for the creation of a state department of agriculture.

On Thursday the Committee on Agriculture will hear the new Dog Bill, which has been drawn by a special commission appointed by the Legislature of 1917.

NAVY RECRUITING STATION Mechanics, including carpenters, riggers, fitters, boiler makers, and firemen are wanted by the navy recruiting station for aeroplane construction work, and from now until March 20, men with these trades will be enlisted.

Men are also being recruited for the signal battalion of the marine corps now training in Philadelphia, Pa. study being along the lines of radio, telephone and gas engine work.

FOOD CONGESTION MUST BE BROKEN

United States Administrator Says
Delay Has Seriously Reduced
Allies' Supplies—Ships Are
Awaiting Stranded Cargoes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A large accumulation of food that has been delayed in transportation to the Allies must be moved across the Atlantic within 60 days, says Herbert Hoover, United States Food Administrator. Indeed, the issue of the war, so far as the Allies are concerned, depends upon the movement of this food. As explained in diplomatic circles, the conditions in the United States, due both to the severe winter and inefficiency of railroad management, have resulted in the failure to move quantities of food across that had been promised, and upon which the Allies were depending. The result today is that the United States is about 60 days behind in its delivery.

At the moment, the shipping of food depends more upon the supplying of motive power for the railroads than upon ships, for the British Government has sent over, because of the failure of the United States to supply vessels, a large number of vessels which are awaiting food cargoes at Atlantic ports. As this fact has been published, it is considered that no harm may be done in mention of it here. But the entire situation depends upon the furnishing of motive power to get food to the seaboard.

Frank McGnamy, manager of the motive power section under Director-General McAdoo, is using all the power of the Government to force the roundhouses and shops of the railroads to work overtime and to the limit of their resources to repair the hundreds of locomotives that have been laid up for weeks. Remarkable results of this work are already apparent.

Mr. Hoover issued a statement on Thursday night which goes not only into this phase of the situation, but also takes up the general food situation in the country at large. He says:

"In response to many inquiries, I beg to say it is true that since the first of December we have fallen far behind our agreed food programs with the Allies. By the end of February we will be short 45,000,000 bushels in cereal products which we undertook as our share of their supplies. We will also be short of the amount of meat and pork products that we were to deliver. This deficiency is due solely to the railway congestion since that date. The railway directorate, since coming into control on Jan. 1, has made efforts to find a remedy, but during the month of January the weather was insuperable, and although progress has been made since the 5th of February, the situation is the accumulation of three months' delays.

"The next 60 days will be the most critical period in our food history. The simple fact is that the problem goes far deeper than supplies to the Allies during the last three months. We have fallen far behind in movement of foodstuffs from the farms to the consuming and storage centers. Up to the 1st of February less than 50 per cent of the normal ratio of corn had been moved, less than 80 per cent of the oats, and less than 60 per cent of the potatoes. From Nov. 1 to Jan. 1, we were short in the usual movement of grains and grain products into the terminals alone by over 120,000 carloads or over 120,000,000 bushels, and this was further aggravated by similar shortage outside the terminals.

"Furthermore, this year we have the largest percentage of soft corn in many years, and though we have a record of corn, a considerable portion of the soft corn will be lost by spoiling unless it can be moved in the next 60 days to the drying terminals. The least amount of grain that must be loaded for the next 60 days is 8,000,000 bushels per day—and we have not yet attained that. Less than this, we solve neither the Allies' nor our domestic situation.

"We had about 130,000 carloads of potatoes on Nov. 1 which should have been moved from the principal producing centers, and up to the 1st of February we had moved about 18,000 carloads, while we should have moved over 50,000 in this period. The result is that potatoes are piled up spoiling in the producers' hands, and the consuming centers have only been supplied by virtue of the summer gardens and other stores carried over from last year. There is a great deal of live stock which has been ready for the market for some time but is still held in the farmers' hands through inability to secure transportation. These cattle are eating their heads off without increasing their meat value, and are only adding to the costs on the farmer and consuming the grain. The effect of this delay movement has been many fold.

"1. To jeopardize the safety of a great deal of the soft corn and perishables, such as potatoes.

"2. The stricture in flow in distribution has entirely disturbed the price conditions in the country by practically suspending the law of supply and demand. The margins between the farmer and the consumer on many commodities were never wider than they are today, because the consuming trades are undersupplied and the farmers compete for transportation. Prices of the coarse grains have reached unheard-of levels, while the limited transportation has diminished the farmers' returns.

"3. The cost of grains for feeding live stock has so increased to the feeders of finished cattle that they

face serious losses. The costs of the dairying industries have necessarily greatly increased.

"4. Through the large consuming areas we have been living off reserves through the period of scant supplies. These reserves are in many sections approaching exhaustion.

"5. We have been unable to transport to seaboard the necessary foodstuffs for the Allies. This has not been due so much to the actual inability of the railways giving priority to foodstuffs for allied ships as it has been to bringing produce from the farms to the terminal markets where it can be aggregated, prepared and purchased by the Allies.

"The economic ramifications of this whole delay in the movement of the national harvest are almost countless, and they present the most critical of situations, of which no solution exists but a continued expansion of the efforts of the Railway Administration in the movement of foodstuffs in every direction to the exclusion of much other commerce of the country. Considerable progress has been made in the last 10 days, but continued rises in the price of cereal commodities and failure to secure sufficient surplus over immediate domestic consumption to feed the Allies, are evidence that there is still a deficiency in food cars, and that they need to be still further increased. Comparisons of the movement from day to day during the last few days with movements of similar periods last year reflect the efforts being made by the railway directorate. We have, however, a long accumulation to be got over, and to be got over within the next 60 days.

"The situation calls for every co-operation of the public through the quick loading of cars, loading them to capacity, and discharging them quickly, and in every way reducing the tax on the railways. Cooperation can be given by reduction in consumption of foodstuffs, by the consumption of home and local stores to the exclusion, so far as may be, of transported articles. If every interest cooperates we shall supply the Allies and remedy the distribution of our abundant domestic supplies, for our farms are full of foodstuffs.

"No effort is being spared to move allied food as fast as it can be accumulated in the interior, and today the railway directorate is arranging special trains to carry meat and packing-house products from Chicago to load the waiting ships."

Salmon Requisitioned

Government Demands All Unsold
Stock in United States for Army

BELLINGHAM, Wash.—All unsold salmon stock in the United States will be requisitioned for the United States Army, according to announcement by E. B. Deming, salmon administrator for the Federal Government. Telegraphic orders to this effect have been sent to the packers.

Pending a decision as to how much the Government will need, packers may not sell any of the stocks they now have on hand. This is taken to indicate that the Government wants to make sure of having enough for its purposes. About a year ago the packers were notified to set aside a percentage of their stock, to be supplied to the Government. This has been taken up.

MONTANA GOVERNOR SIGNS AMENDMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

HELENA, Mont.—Gov. S. Stewart signed the Federal Prohibition Amendment on Thursday. Only three votes of a combined number of 138 in both Houses were against it. The Senate killed a bill to legalize the home guard. It is thought that no new militia regiment will be formed, and that the power to protect the State will be left with the new Council of Defense. The Legislature took up an inquiry into the case of Judge Charles L. Crum of Forsyth, presiding over the Fifteenth Judicial District, who has been charged with making disloyal utterances. Impachment will be voted if the evidence is sufficient.

DOWER RIGHTS IN MANITOBA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—A bill to confer dower rights on married women of the Province of Manitoba was introduced in the local Legislature last week by Stephen A. Clement of Brandon. It was greeted with applause. The dower was abolished in Manitoba in 1885, owing to the fact that so many of the early settlers who owned a vast amount of realty had Indian wives. The white women of the province have ever since labored under the disability of their husbands having the right to will away all the property standing in the husband's name from his wife and children if he so desires. One clause of the new Dower Bill states that a husband may not will away more than two-thirds of his total estate, real and personal, from his wife.

CANADIAN INDIANS AND WAR WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—The question whether the 20,000 Indians in Manitoba are being made adequate use of in the interests of the Dominion is being asked. It is pointed out that in view of the fact that the Indians are exempt from military service, their services could be utilized in the production of cereals. There are 7000 Indians in Manitoba who might be made into productive farmers. On a basis of only 10 bushels of wheat for an acre, 7000 quarter sections would add over 11,000,000 bushels to our production this year. There is land enough available, and the Indians would gladly enter upon such a scheme if the Government would show them the way and give them the opportunity.

HIGHER PRICE OF BREAD IS OPPOSED

United States Food Administration
Contents Slight Advance
in Cost of Materials Does Not
Justify Threatened Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The report that the price of the Victory loaves of bread may be 10 cents when the Victory bread order of the Food Administration goes into effect on Feb. 24 has resulted in a statement being sent by Herbert E. Hoover, Federal Food Administrator, to the New York Food Administration, protesting against the increase, which he does not consider justifiable.

Mr. Hoover says that one barrel of flour produces, on the average, 275 one-pound loaves, and the substitutes ordered will comprise only one-fifth the flour contents of Victory bread. The cost of bread will be increased less than one-tenth of a cent per loaf for each dollar per barrel that the substitutes cost more than flour. He continued:

"Present prices of substitutes are due to resales within trade, and in some sections due also to transportation difficulties. We earnestly believe that freer movement of grains to mills will result in lower prices. It would be most unfortunate for the wheat-saving campaign if the introduction of Victory bread were to be signalized by an advance in prices. Please inform the bakers of your State that you do not think an advance in price due to a contemporary condition like this is justified. The matter of resales within trade should also have earnest consideration."

Bakers are now using in their bread some small percentage of substitutes, usually from 5 to 10 per cent, and, it is reported, are gradually working toward the 20 per cent standard. A few bakers are making oat and entire-wheat bread, which is complying with the requirement of 20 per cent substitute, while others are making corn and bran bread, which is about 15 per cent substitutes. The prices are now from 7½ to 9 cents a loaf, which, if increased, will probably be raised to 10 cents.

Recently, Lord Rhonda, British Food Dictator, cabled to the United States Food Administration in behalf of the French, English and Italian governments:

"Unless you are able to send the Allies at least 75,000,000 bushels of wheat over and above what you have already exported up to Jan. 1, and in addition to the total exportable surplus from Canada, I cannot take the responsibility of assuring our people that there will be enough food to win the war."

In reply, says the local administration, the United States Food Administration said that every grain saved by

the American people from their normal consumption would be exported, and that the administration believed the American people would not fail to meet the emergency.

The reply explained, however, that the United States must export 15,000,000 bushels to keep starvation from Belgium, and also furnish 10,000,000 bushels for Cuba and the neutrals on whom the United States is dependent for other foods.

The Food Administration explains in its statement that there is only one way in which to find this amount of wheat, and that is by rightly reducing wheat consumption in America to below normal. To this end manufacturers of wheat products are joining hands, the statement declares, with the consumers of the nation; the miller by increasing his flour output, by raising the extraction from 72 to 74 per cent, and by using 95 per cent of the flour where he formerly used 90 per cent; and the manufacturers of macaroni, breakfast foods, etc., by reducing their wheat consumption to 70 per cent of the amount they used in 1917.

The Food Administration states that the women of the country in the past have made such ready response to the requests of the administration that no doubt is felt that they will be able to use one pound of other cereals for each pound of wheat flour consumed in the home. Housewives hope that Mr. Hoover's statement will help to wipe out profiteering by the bakers.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IN HALIFAX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

HALIFAX, N. S.—Today being Washington's Birthday, by way of recognition of the splendid service rendered here at the time of the explosion by American workers of all kinds, the day is to be honored by Sir Frederick Fraser with a special celebration at 11 o'clock, at which Lieutenant-Governor Grant, the representatives of military and naval services, the United States consul-general, Mr. Young, and officers representing the United States Navy and Army will be present. There will be patriotic music and a few speeches emphasizing the strength of the tie which binds the Republic and the Dominion and the Republic and the city of Halifax more and more closely as the strenuous days pass.

ERROR IN ORDINANCE MAY CLOSE THEATERS

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Because the person who transcribed Ordinance No. 336-C of the city of Birmingham, when the city laws were codified, left out the last two lines, M. M. Ullman, city attorney, has held that motion-picture theaters are being kept open on Sunday illegally in this city. The discovery reverses a situation in which a group of citizens were campaigning to have the theaters closed on Sundays. The theater operators must now campaign to have them opened.

HIGHER SERVICE TO NATION URGED

President of National Security
League, in Chicago Address,
Says First Step Is Realization
of the Demands of Citizenship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—S. Stanwood Menken, president of the National Security League, speaking at the opening of the Congress of National Service, declared that it is ridiculous for the people of the United States to think they can maintain their position without thorough, general mental preparedness. This calls, he declared, for a revolution in the practice and teaching of citizenship and emphasizes the truth that knowledge by the people is national security.

"The work to be done," he added, "is so broad and its influence on national life so far-reaching as to require direction by a federal secretary of education, or by a commission charged with the duty of thinking of education in terms of the whole nation. It is not only fitting that the teachers of a free people should receive this recognition, but necessary in order that we may develop an educational system capable of meeting national as well as local needs. May I express the hope that the Committee on Education will urge the establishment of citizenship classes to teach teachers, and of course to equip our young for civil service on broader lines to meet federal department wants. The Government needs assistants with university equipment. The field of a great new profession is before our men and women.

"Our country has provided opportunity for the individual, given some education to the masses and made possible a life of comfort for those who labor successfully in industry, commerce or the professions. As yet, however, the people of the United States have not proven that democracy is the most effective form of government. We have failed to develop in the average citizen a sense of personal responsibility for the conduct of the Government sufficiently strong to translate itself into continuous service for the common weal. During our generation the interest of the general public in government has been latent or sporadic and, except in crises, we have not given to it the attention demanded by business matters of minor moment. Politics has been a by-product of self-centered existence.

"We must recognize the penalties of apathy and aid our fellow citizens to do likewise, driving home the truth that governments succeed or fail in proportion to the intelligent attention given them by the people governed. Education in citizenship will equip us to deal with many public questions, responsibility for which we now dodge.

With a truly educated public, no true democrat need have any fear of social reform or even of a trend toward state socialism.

"We are interested in Americanization, in acquainting the foreign-born with the spirit of our institutions, to bring them to a proper concept of our democracy, for they belong to our future. The first step is to show them that our Constitution is elastic, subject to change without force, if the people will it by sufficient vote; and that statutes desired by the people are generally enacted, after due consideration.

"The foreign-born disciples of radical protest must also be made to understand that their views, like all others, are subject to the majority rule, and that they must not attack the tried constitution of a great state because they find themselves in the minority.

"Those who are Americans of right, either by service to the country or by ancestry, have as high a sense of justice and keen appreciation, both of the miseries of the poor and of inequalities of life, as they have, and at the proper time they will make all the changes that are necessary to do justice to the weak and the oppressed; but these changes will be made in our own American way, by democratic upbuilding, without any fear of the nihilism of unrest, which the seditionists try to engender.

"The activity of these Bolshevik anarchists, who work in secret day and night, requires that now, while the fate of the war hangs in the balance, there be an immediate nation-wide campaign, letting loose the full flood of our Americanism to counter-balance their wicked attempts to misguide and disturb.

"No enemy aliens should be permitted to speak or gather in free assembly of over five persons, except on consent of the authorities. The secret service has done much splendid work. Its activities, however, are divided and weakened through its division into, and control by, eight separate departments of government. Coordination under a single head is necessary for the protection of this country, and we have asked Congress to enact legislation to that end.

"We have all the elements of greatness within us; the spirit of change is in the air, the trials of souls, of appeals and noble responses have bared the quality of our hearts, and if we can only gain the sense of power to do with industry, by and through organization, and enter into the work with enthusiasm, feeling the spirit of the true missionary within us, we can raise a new battle cry of freedom which will give us a happier people and enable us to prove our nation's worth. Democracy will then be safe for the world."

THRIFT STAMPS URGED

In a proclamation Thursday Governor McCall asked the full support of Massachusetts in the purchase and distribution of thrift stamps. He pointed out that everybody can help the war by buying these United States government certificates and concluded "economy makes happy homes and sound nations."

HOLIDAY FOR MANY CAMP DEVENS MEN

Nearly 5000 Soldiers Are
Granted Leave of Absence,
Some of Them at a Distance to
Be Away Until Next Monday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston Bureau

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Nearly 5000 soldiers from the various companies were given leave for the season of Washington's Birthday, men who live at some distance from the cantonment being allowed absence until Monday. The entire officers' training school, comprising about 500 soldiers, has been given a vacation until Monday, the brief intermission in their intensive schedule being cordially welcomed.

Frank B. Hall, chairman of division 5 selection board, Worcester, has been a visitor in camp, and secured permission for the band of the three hundred and first ammunition train to go to Worcester to participate in the departure of that city's final 15 per cent of the first draft quota, or 104 men who will leave for this camp next Tuesday. City officials will pay the fares of the men, and each will be supplied with a ribbon badge. They will mobilize at the State Armory, and before entraining an address will be given by Mayor Pehr G. Holmes.

An officer has been detailed from this cantonment to go to Washington in the interests of the soldiers whose dependents have not yet received the allowances forthcoming from the government allotments. Thousands of cases from every cantonment in the country have accumulated, with the result that the allotment department has more business on hand than its force of clerks can attend to. Nearly all soldiers' wives have received the November and December pay allotments, but there were some errors which tied up individual cases. Allotments from the December pay of the men is not due for two months, and many people fail to understand the system of payment.

Men in the three hundred and first engineer regiment are practicing singing, and company rehearsals are held at frequent intervals. Later whole battalions will join in the singing, until finally the entire regiment will work out together.

Camp Devens, it is announced, leads all national army cantonments in the United States in per capita war-risk insurance and percentage of men having insurance. The average policy of the 24,855 men insured is \$8410.

PLOWS ARE SENT TO CUBA

Plovers and other agricultural implements comprised most of the cargo of a United Fruit Company steamer leaving an American port today for Cuba. It is understood that many large orders for farming tools have been placed with American firms by Cubans to be used in developing heretofore unused land in that tropical country.

My Specialty Is Citrus Fruits

"Long years of experience alone could teach me what I know about these fruits. There is hardly a conceivable method in fruit growing that I have not tried. My purpose has been to produce the most delicious, juicy fruit on the market. The homes of America proclaim my success. I know how to serve these fruits too; that is why I am writing these recipes."

Orange and Grapefruit Recipes

This book contains a large number of recipes for the use of oranges and grapefruit to get from them the largest degree of their food value and their sweet, tasty flavors. All these recipes are of proved merit, and most of them suit any household.

It is not the looks of an orange or grapefruit that indicates its quality—beauty is more than skin deep. The juice content is the measure of value in these fruits.

Sealdsweet oranges and grapefruit are grown by members of the Florida Citrus Exchange working for mutual benefit by marketing their fruit in good shape and at fair prices.

Send today for free booklet.

FLORIDA CITRUS EXCHANGE
TAMPA, FLORIDA

Tree-ripened Sealdsweet oranges require but little, if any, sugar. Nor need much be used with Sealdsweet grapefruit—many persons prefer them with salt instead of sugar.

For a breakfast—
oranges—served cold—a good beginning for the day.
McSealdsweet Citrus

For a delicious breakfast every morning, noon and night. For Refreshment and Rejuvenation orange juice when ever thirsty.
McSealdsweet Citrus

For the Children's lunch box—
2 oranges—as a special treat—
McSealdsweet Citrus

For a refreshing thirst quenching drink at all times.
Orangeade.
McSealdsweet Citrus

For a tasty dish—
Oranges and Grapefruit salad—with lunch and dinner.
McSealdsweet Citrus

ORANGES
Sealdsweet
GRAPEFRUIT

FLORIDA CITRUS EXCHANGE

EDUCATORS IN A THREE-DAY SESSION

Vocational Training and War Industries and Their Problems Among the Topics Taken Under Consideration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The three-day conference of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education began at the Hotel Bellevue-Stratford, yesterday, the opening session being devoted to vocational education in war time.

S. S. Edmunds, director of the School of Science and Technology, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, presided and gave a résumé of the war emergency vocational training carried on at Pratt Institute last summer and fall. The United States, he said, has labor difficulties unknown in England, France or Germany, because the working population of the United States consists of every nationality under the sun with different interests and speaking different languages.

Hugh Frayne, general organizer for the American Federation of Labor and labor representative on the War Industries Board, Council of National Defense, spoke on "War Industries and Their Problems from the Standpoint of Labor."

"The greatest of all the problems that confronts us," said Mr. Frayne, "and the one that will insure the winning of the war, is that of labor, and unless its rights are fully recognized in a spirit of fairness there is a great danger that the fullest cooperation and efficiency of the skilled and unskilled workers will not be forthcoming. One of the best methods by which this can be accomplished and at the same time be most helpful in carrying out the war program, is that no scheme for vocational education should be encouraged that would in any way jeopardize the interest of the skilled mechanics by replacing them in their employment by poorly trained and specialized inefficient mechanics, or in any manner lowering the living standards which they have established through years of effort."

"The trade unions are not opposed to the American boy or girl learning a trade, but we are opposed to the exploitation of either one of them in shops and factories or schools for the purpose of specializing them in part of some trade and then sending them out in competition with skilled workmen who are the breadwinners of families."

E. E. McNary of the Springfield (Mass.) Vocational School, was one of the first vocational educators to be called to aid of the United States Shipping Board. The shipbuilding program required trained men. Mr. McNary was employed by the Construction Department to work out a training scheme for the shipyards at Newport News, and told how he did it. The first effort was to train competent shipyard workers to become instructors of the new men. An accurate knowledge of the labor situation in each shipyard was one of the early steps.

The shipbuilders were asked to send in a weekly report showing the flow of labor in their establishments, the character of the service and employment of workers required on each shift, so as to know how many of workers of each type were needed. The Industrial Service Department soon grew as the plan was developed until about a dozen of the leading industrial educators were working out this program of training workers to build ships.

A. L. Williston, director of the Wentworth Institute, Boston, described how the schools are being used not only for training skilled workmen for munitions factories and the shipyards, but how enlisted men are being trained for the industrial occupations of the army and navy in such schools as Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, Wentworth Institute, Boston, and Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis.

James P. Munroe, former president of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, and now vice-chairman of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, at the afternoon session gave a brief history of the Smith-Hughes Act, and said that "the vocational education law marks the beginning of a new era in education because, unlike legislation governing previous gifts of Federal money to the States, it decrees that these gifts shall be conditioned upon the fulfilling of definite obligations on the part of those receiving these national moneys."

C. A. Prosser, former secretary of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education and federal director for vocational education, described the problems of organization and legislation necessary to administer the Smith-Hughes Act in the 48 different states.

A. C. True, director of the states' relation service, United States Department of Agriculture, and administrator of the Smith-Lever Act, described the extension work in agriculture and home economics carried on under that act.

Layton S. Hawkins, assistant director for agriculture, said: "If our vocational schools of agriculture are to be really vocational, then the teachers in these schools must be able to carry on real farming on a real farm. This means that they must have experience in the business of farming as well as training at an institution of learning."

A round-table talk in the evening gave opportunity to discuss important questions informally.

APPLES IN NOVA SCOTIA
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HALIFAX, N. S.—The statement by the chief fruit inspector that there are still 150,000 barrels of apples in the Annapolis Valley which the deal-

ers are holding for higher prices, has led to a demand being made on the Food Controller to take action. The growers declare that the prices they are asking are justified by the present costs of fruit production. They are confident that they can find a market for all the apples as soon as weather conditions permit shipment to the West. The railways have given assurance of a sufficiency of cars. The immense amount of freight coming to the seaboard means that there are long strings of cars going back empty. The fruit growers made special inquiries in the Boston and New York market and found difficulties in the way of making sales because of the small two-and-a-half bushel Nova Scotia barrel. State and federal laws provide for the standard three-bushel barrel as an apple package.

PACIFIC COAST PLOT UNCOVERING

Arson Department States That Fritz Hagerman Confession Is Revelation of Enemy Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—According to a statement given out by the arson department of the Pacific Coast, the arrest and conviction of Fritz Hagerman, alias Charles Aisenbach, who was arrested recently at Susanville, Cal., constitute a most important development in the uncovering of the alien enemy activity on the Pacific Coast.

Hagerman, says the Fire Prevention Bureau officials, has confessed that he not only participated in the attempt to burn the \$1,000,000 plant of the Red River Lumber Company at Westwood, Cal., last September, but that he was again about to attempt its destruction.

Other activities in which Hagerman is said to have confessed that he had a part are the destruction of crops, farm products, farm buildings, and live stock in various parts of the Pacific Coast. According to Fire Prevention Bureau officials, Hagerman, who is a German, having come to the United States in 1910, has confessed that he understood that the one who paid him for the work was a German agent.

State Senator Arrested

Interference With Operation of Military Forces of United States Charged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SHREVEPORT, La.—Alleged to have put in circulation false reports and statements with intent to interfere with the operation of the military and naval forces of the United States and to have attempted to cause disloyalty and mutiny, State Senator S. J. Harper of Winfield, La., has been arrested here by a United States deputy marshal, on an indictment returned recently by the federal grand jury at Alexandria on a charge of violation of the Espionage Act.

A statement attributed to Senator Harper on June 18, according to the indictment, was: "This is a poor man's fight and a rich man's war. President Wilson and Congress ought to be assassinated. My boy and I will take to the woods and die before we will go to war."

Senator Harper intimated, through his attorney, that the arrest was a sequel to his announcement that he would run for Congress. An attempt at coercion also is a claim put forward and an early trial has been urged.

Internment Ordered

Friend of A. K. Fischer Arrested as Result of Search of His Papers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The internment of Adalbert K. Fischer, an enemy alien, has been followed by the arrest of Edward Mossner, a personal friend of Fischer and Captain Max Thierichens, by government secret agents in this city. He was taken to the immigrant station at Gloucester, N. J., where he will also be interned.

It is said that the arrest was the outcome of the raid recently made on Fischer's home, when a number of papers containing alleged incriminating information were discovered. Fischer is generally supposed to have been the active head of the German propagandists in this section. Other arrests are expected to follow as the papers are deciphered.

Mossner is German. He has, it is said, a wife living in Germany at the present time. He came to this country a year ago as the German representative of the Hess-Bright Manufacturing Company, which makes a specialty of ball-bearings. Officials of the company deny that he held any executive authority in the company, although he did have an office in the company's plant. The charges against him have not been made public.

PATRONAGE IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The end of patronage in Canada appears in the form of an advertisement, which asks that applications may be sent in to the Civil Service Commission for positions that come within the classes described as "professional, technical or otherwise peculiar." Heretofore anyone desiring such a position would go to the local patronage committee, but, from now on, no positions can be filled without reference to the Civil Service Commission. In a word, the only way to enter the Civil Service for the future will be through competition. A sub-committee of the Cabinet has been appointed to deal with the legislation to be introduced at the next session of Parliament, placing the inside and the outside Civil Service on practically the same basis.

MORE GERMAN PROPAGANDA

Chief Press Censor of Canada Condemns Literature Issued by "Pastor" Russell's Bible Students Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Chief Press Censor for Canada, Col. E. J. Chambers, has stopped what would appear to be a most pernicious pacifist propaganda which has been carried on under the cloak of religious publications. From the headquarters of "Pastor" Russell's Bible Students Association, Brooklyn, N. Y., have been poured forth all over Canada in their hundreds of thousands the "Bible Students Monthly" as well as large quantities of Pastor Russell's book "Studies in the Scriptures—The Finished Mystery," which is described as the author's interpretation of the Bible, but which the authorities declare is pro-German propaganda. An censor's notice was a book entitled "Nature Suffrage." The monthly was kept under observation and the books closely examined, with the result that Colonel Chambers had no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that the publications were of a most dangerous and objectionable nature, strongly anti-war, extremely anarchistic and anti-British. That the publications were a part of the German propaganda, there was little room for doubt, especially when it is borne in mind that the distribution of the literature was in great quantities and absolutely free, even to the two books, which it is said were in quite hand-some bindings. The trend of all the writings was a thorough condemnation of the war, readers being urged to refuse to take up arms even under pain of death.

Acting under the advice of the Chief Press Censor for Canada, the Secretary of State forbade the circulation of the literature in the Dominion, which makes the possession of any one of the publications a criminal offense, punishable by a very heavy fine or a term of imprisonment not exceeding five years.

At once, the police all over the Dominion became busy and domiciliary visits were made wherever it was known or believed that the literature was kept, with the result that police court proceedings are being instituted in a number of cities from coast to coast.

It is generally believed that Colonel Chambers has rendered an unusual service to the country in exposing what is believed in official circles to be unquestionably another phase of the anti-war crusade which is being financed by enemy money.

Premises Raided in Victoria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

VICTORIA, B. C.—Following the banning in Canada of the publication known as "The Finished Mystery" and other propaganda of the International Bible Students Association, detectives here made a raid on the premises of the organization and seized 775 copies of the prohibited book as well as hundreds of copies of the monthly issued by supporters of Pastor Russell. The demand for the publication has been large in this city since the recent convention here of delegates from the Pacific Northwest. Local bookstores have been carrying large stocks, but these have now been sequestered by the police.

One of the women present volunteered the information to the detectives that 5,000,000 copies had already been sold in the United States and Canada. Since the recent Bible students convention here, canvassers, sent out from the Brooklyn headquarters, have been busy in selling the sale of the work, while advertisements for weeks in the local newspapers. Every Sunday copies of the Bible Students Monthly are distributed to every house in the city, apparently no expense being spared in spreading the propaganda.

WAR AND BUSINESS PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MADISON, Wis.—"War and Business" is the theme of the third Wisconsin Commercial and Industrial Congress now being held in Madison under the auspices of the University of Wisconsin. How business shall conduct itself during the war, how it can aid the Government in winning the war, shall business go on as usual, how to manage the labor problems and how to assist the Food Administration in the enforcement of its rules are among the problems discussed.

Among the important speakers are William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor in the President's Cabinet; Joseph W. Folk of Missouri; Archer W. Douglas of St. Louis; E. B. Moon, Lakeville, Ind., and Waddill C. Babbins, chairman of the National War Labor Board.

MR. BRYAN TO URGE DRY AMENDMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Politics, capital, labor and the farmers will all be represented in the presentation of the prohibition side of the arguments on the resolution for ratification of the National Prohibition Amendment before the State Assembly Judiciary Committee at Albany on Tuesday, Feb. 26. William Jennings Bryan will be among the speakers.

William H. Anderson, superintendent of the State Anti-Saloon League, will preside, and Dr. Ella A. Boole, state president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, will deliver

the main address, representing the prohibition organizations of the State. The Good Templars, the Prohibition Party and the New York Civic League will also be represented, while the Trades Union Dry League, the State Grange and representatives of many localities and constituencies will be heard. V. Everit Macey, a member of the Federal Shipbuilding Wage Adjustment Board, will speak in the light of his experience both in that position and as commissioner of charities and corrections of Westchester County.

The hearing will be confined to ratification of the federal amendment, as the Anti-Saloon League has requested that its war emergency prohibition bill, now in the hands of the War Committee, shall not be brought up for hearing now. The reasons for this request are a desire to avoid obscuring or complicating the issue involved in ratification of the federal amendment, and to avoid obscuring the war emergency prohibition issue by congressional enactment, which now has the right of way as a national project.

BANK ACCOUNTS INVOLVE GERMANS

Figures Given at San Francisco Trial Point to Use of Funds to Aid Plot for Uprising Against England in India

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—That several hundred thousand dollars were placed to the credit of the German consulate in San Francisco within a period of several months in 1914 and 1915 was read into the record of the German Hindu trial here on Thursday by Assistant United States Attorney Annette A. Adams, when she read extracts from the consulate's bank account. Mrs. Adams also showed that \$45,000 was drawn by the German consulate from that account on the same day that amount was passed in the purchase of the steamer Mavrick, which vessel the Government claims was to be used to transport arms and ammunition to India to aid in a revolution against the British Government.

John W. Preston, United States attorney, asserted that every dollar of the funds used by Hindus in furtherance of the alleged conspiracy except a fund of about \$1800 came from German sources. He said that papers seized at the house of Dr. Chakravarty in New York, alleged to have been the chief representative of the German Government in the United States in the Hindu operations, showed that German funds to the extent of \$1000 a month went to the San Francisco Gadar Party, the Hindu political organization.

The United States attorney read a letter addressed to Ram Chandra, the San Francisco Hindu leader and a defendant, dated in Persia and signed by Kedar Ali Khan, which said that Hindu revolutionists were making progress in Persia, that arrangements had been completed for the invasion of India through Afghanistan. The letter was turned over to federal officials by the British authorities.

WINNIPEG TRADE BOARD'S VIEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Winnipeg Board of Trade in a statement received by the Dominion Government has gone on record as being in favor of government control and operation of railways as early a date as possible, following the example of Great Britain and the United States. Under no circumstances, says the board, will the members consent to any settlement of the railway problem which involves an increase of rates as proposed by the railway board. They declare that every country engaged in the war, except Canada, has had its railways taken over by the Government of that country. Transportation, they consider, is as important a factor in the prosecution of the war as re-arms, munitions or any other element engaging the attention of the military authorities. The opinion is expressed that the "casualties" amongst Canadian railways can only be relieved by organized treatment.

THE CANADIAN INDIAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—Canada's debt to the Indian was emphasized by Mr. Sanderson, one of the native sons, at a public meeting held here recently. "The Canadian West was the Indian's original possession and in return for the land they took it was only just that the white people should provide educational facilities for the Indians," was the contention of the representative of the oldest families of the prairies. Passing over the charge that Indians had not known what to do with this great stretch of fertile country when they had it, the fact remained that the land was theirs by inheritance and possession. The Indians were patriotic; they had sent their sons to fight in Flanders and they have given generously to patriotic funds. The speaker made an urgent plea for educational and uplift work among the Indians which would enable them to take their places beside the white men in community life.

QUEENSLAND SUGAR YIELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

BRISBANE, Q.—Queensland's estimated sugar crop for the present season is roughly 326,000 tons, easily a record for this State. It is possible that the sugar production will exceed Commonwealth requirements—if so, the surplus may be sent to Great Britain. The total cane area to be cut is estimated at 130,000 acres, from which a yield of 2,805,834 tons of cane should be gathered, representing more than 325,800 tons of sugar. Last year the actual amount cut was 75,914 acres yielding 1,579,514 acres of cane and 176,973 tons of sugar.

TROLLEY LINES MAY GET FEDERAL HELP

President Wilson Recommends Policy Toward Public Utilities Which Takes Into Consideration Financial Problem

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has acquiesced in a recommendation by Secretary McAdoo that he express himself in favor of proposing to local authorities over street railway, light, heat and power companies the adoption of a policy which will have in mind their present financial problems. Accordingly the Federal Railroad Administration may from time to time, in certain instances, recommend that increases in fares or rates be granted.

A committee representing public utilities' interests recently called on Secretary McAdoo, as Director-General of Railroads, and discussed the situation with him. He then wrote the President, emphasizing the importance of the public utilities as part of the national equipment. To this the President replied, in part:

"It is essential that these utilities should be maintained at their maximum efficiency, and that everything reasonably possible should be done with that end in view."

"I hope that State and local authorities, where they have not already done so, will, when the facts are properly laid before them, respond properly to the necessities of the situation."

GREAT BRITAIN'S ARMY TRADITIONS

Each Badge and Device Has a History of Its Own—Origin of Some Regimental Distinctions

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A remark made by a United States Army officer to the writer recently must serve as the excuse for these few notes. He could not understand why no two of any of the British officers he had met wore the same badge or device on their caps. There were so many curious badges and buttons, so unlike the national emblem which adorned his own cap, and he was curious to learn their origin and why a more typically British substitute could not be found to replace them. I agreed with him that there was nothing rational about these many badges; but pointed out that each one invariably possessed a history of its own. Every corps was proud of some little distinction in dress, cherished for many years, and to remove these distinctions would be most unpopular, and further would not encourage that feeling of esprit de corps which is strong in all armies. The armies of the United States and Britain, now fighting side by side, are strangely alike in origin and in their conditions of service. Both came into being as the means toward independence and freedom, and both, in normal times, are comparatively small in point of numbers. This question of badges and devices is, however, an exception, small perhaps, some might say trivial; but it shall serve as a peg to fasten a few lines dealing with badges and devices in the British Army.

There are some very quaint devices worn by the different regiments: lions, tigers, bears, elephants, horses, foxes and cats are fairly representative of the animal world, and the creatures of mythology claim a place too, as we have the sphinx and dragons of all kinds and colors. How some of these beasts came there is a mystery, but custom has installed them as firmly as the battle honors of the corps they represent.

The United States Army artilleryman is distinguished from his fellows by the crossed guns on his collar. The British comrade-in-arms wears a flaming grenade; but this distinction is shared by all the sappers, the Grenadier Guards, the eight fusilier regiments and the Scots Greys. In the old days infantry regiments all had a grenadier company, composed of picked men, the Grenadier Guards and the Greys are a relic of this custom as the First Foot Guards received this title and badge as the senior or picked guards regiment, and the Scots Greys were at one time Mounted Grenadiers. The light infantry bugle worn by no fewer than 11 regiments, in one form or another, has a similar origin, having been handed down as a distinction to "light" and rifle corps from the "light" companies of olden days. There is no difference whatever now between an ordinary infantry regiment and one distinguished as light infantry, but the title and badge remain a cherished distinction for all time.

Queen Anne gave to the Norfolk Regiment the badge of Britannia for their gallantry at Amman in Spain, and years later, under Wellington, this corps inspired considerable respect among the Spaniards by the badges on their cross belts, the natives insisting that it represented the Virgin. Two regiments have, as their device, the crest of a distinguished general, the Seventh Dragoon Guards that of Lord Ligonier, and the West Riding Regiment, the old Thirty-third Foot, that of the Duke of Wellington. The thirty-third was the great Duke's first command of importance, when, as a young colonel, he first led a regiment in the field.

The origin of the skull and cross bones with the words "or glory" beneath, borne by the Seventeenth Lancers, is as follows: The officer who brought home General Wolfe's dispatches from Quebec was ordered to raise a regiment of light dragoons, and he chose as a badge this grim device, still worn by the Seventeenth Lancers. The elephant frequently seen as a

regimental badge, or part of one, commemorates service in India, so also does the tiger. In the same way the sphinx is an honor gained in the land of the Pyramids, when the Gloucestershire Regiment won their unique distinction of the back badge. For their gallantry when fighting back to back against heavy odds, the privilege of wearing a sphinx on the back of the cap was granted, and the custom is still in vogue. The bear worn by the Warwick is the "Bear and Ragged Staff," the heraldic cognizance of the famous Earl Warwick, the "King Maker" of the history books.

One regiment alone wears the Royal arms on their collars—the Norfolk yeomanry, the King's Own Royal Regiment. The oak leaf of the Cheshires recalls the Battle of Dettingen, the last occasion on which a British sovereign took the field in person. The story goes that a company of the old Twenty-Second extricated His Majesty from a very difficult and awkward predicament during the engagement, and a sharp struggle took place near some oak trees. King George bestowed the oak leaf as a badge, in honor of the occasion, and it has been worn ever since. The castle and key worn by so many regiments recalls the heroic defense of Gibraltar, and it is curious that there is a Prussian regiment which has, as one of its badges, a representation of the Rock with the motto "With Elliot fame and victory," the corps having served under General Elliot, afterward Lord Heathfield, during the siege. Napoleon's Eagles find a place on the badges of those regiments who captured these trophies during the Napoleonic wars.

Many of the distinctions of peace time disappear when the army does its fighting garb; but one or two remain, notably the "feash" worn by the officers of the Royal Welsh. This is a knot of black silk, resembling a fan in shape, and attached to the back of the collar. Its origin is curious, and dates from the old days of hair powder, when a soldier wore a greased pigtail down his back. When this picturesque, but useless fashion was abolished, the Royal Welsh were on a long tour of foreign service, and when they eventually returned home they still wore their hair in the old way; this was soon altered, but the silk, which was used to protect the scarlet coat from the queue, remained, and is now a cherished privilege. The back badge of the Gloucesters has already received notice, and the other quaint customs and devices are laid aside till the armies return to their more peaceful duties.

SIR JOHN DENNISTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—A remarkable tribute to Sir John Denniston, on his retirement from the New Zealand bench, was paid by judges and the bar in the Appeal Court at Wellington. Sir Robert Stout, who is the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Bell, on behalf of the bar, and Mr. T. W. Hislop expressed the respect and affection of all for the retiring judge. Sir John Denniston has served New Zealand on the bench for 29 years.

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REVELATIONS BY SECRET SERVICE

Destruction of Threshing Machines and Grain in Northwest—Testimony Collected for Use in I. W. W. Prosecutions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SPOKANE, Wash.—In preparation for the prosecution of I. W. W. officials under arrest at Chicago, federal officials have been conducting investigations in the grain-producing sections of the Northwest to determine the degree of responsibility resting on that organization for the destruction of threshing machines and grain by fire during the years 1914-1915. J. W. Gibson, a government agent connected with the secret service, was at Colfax, Wash., recently, taking the testimony of farmers and threshing machine operators. It was developed that at least 150 threshing machines were destroyed by fires of suspicious origin in Whitman County, Wash., in the years named, besides the many machines that were lost in the same way in adjoining counties and in the Big Bend grain section along the Columbia River. In addition, these fires consumed many thousands of bushels of grain in the Palouse and Big Bend regions.

This investigation resulted from the raiding of I. W. W. headquarters at Colfax several months ago, when the organizers were accused of sabotage and of resistance to the draft laws. Records seized at the time of this raid showed that regular reports of destructive fires had been made to I. W. W. headquarters at Chicago, and that these fires resulted from the execution of deliberate and well-formed plans. Fires were so frequent and destructive that insurance companies canceled all their risks covering threshing machines and grain. In one instance after nine fires had been started and extinguished in one day, the owner of the threshing machine refused to continue the work and stored away his machine for the season. Matches had been carefully placed in sheaves of wheat in all parts of the field and when these sheaves entered the thresher fire was inevitable.

Two witnesses, James Adams and W. J. Greer, testified to having lost two threshing machines each as the result of grain field fires believed to be of incendiary origin. The testimony taken at this investigation will be used in the coming I. W. W. prosecutions at Chicago. During these seasons I. W. W. agitators were especially aggressive and were constantly demanding of the farmers shorter hours and increased pay, at the same time offering no assurance on their part of faithful service.

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VALUABLE WORK AT PREMIERS' MEETING

Provincial Premiers in Conference at Ottawa—Deal With Production and Other Issues—Deliberations Are Largely Secret

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The conference between the provincial premiers and certain members of the Federal Government has been concluded after much valuable work has been accomplished. At the commencement of the proceedings, the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden made a confidential statement to the assembled first ministers of the Canadian provinces as to the present condition at the front, in so far as the Dominion's participation was concerned. A great deal of discussion ensued, but a great part of the proceedings was not made public for obvious reasons. As was only to be expected, the provincial premiers made it quite clear that they would do all possible toward making the campaign for greater production throughout the Dominion a success.

The objects aimed at in the campaign for greater production were specifically set forth in a memorandum submitted by the Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture. They may be defined as follows:

"To plant, this spring, every acre possible of wheat, oats, barley and rye.

"To bring into cultivation every acre possible of new land for crop in 1919.

"To increase cattle, hogs and sheep to the greatest possible extent.

"To secure cultivation of gardens and vacant lots in town and cities with a view to raising the maximum amount of vegetables, this purpose to be accomplished through municipality or existing organizations in such manner as will insure proper supervision.

"To encourage every household, in small towns and villages to raise one pig through the season, with a view to utilizing all garbage for food."

Tentative methods for achieving these objects were outlined as follows:

"Provincial governments to see that the proper quantity of seed is available and distributed in their provinces; to undertake the work of ascertaining the form of assistance which may be required by their farmers in order to secure in 1918 the breaking of a definitely increased acreage of new land more than would normally be broken for next year's crop.

"Assistance of provincial departments of agriculture in taking orders for tractors and forwarding same to the Canada Food Board, Ottawa.

"Assistance of the provinces through their educational departments in making teen-age boys available by providing that those who work on farms shall not lose their educational standing through absence from school.

"Cooperation by provincial governments in the work of obtaining teen-age boys for farm labor by means of lectures in public and high schools, to demonstrate the necessity of helping the labor situation. The cooperation by provincial governments is also invited to secure voluntary enrollment in cities, towns and villages of persons able to work on the land."

These and other proposals related to the movements for greater production were emphasized in an address delivered by Mr. Crerar. He pointed out that there had been an enormous reduction in the world's production of wheat and other grains and that in order to feed Great Britain and our allies it would be necessary for Canada to increase her production to the fullest limit of her powers. Our greatest effort for increased production must be in the growing of wheat, but rye, barley and even oats can be used to supplement the use of wheat in Europe, and measures should be taken to increase the production of these cereals having regard to the suitability of the soil.

Mr. Crerar dwelt also on the necessity of increased stock raising, not only to meet immediate food requirements but, because of the demand that would be made on our breeding stock to replace the losses in Europe. Referring to the 1000 Ford tractors which had been purchased by the Dominion Government he said these tractors could haul two fourteen inch gang plows and could be used for stubble or breaking. In the matter of obtaining boys for farm work, Mr. Crerar stated that arrangements had been made to secure the assistance of some 25,000 of these youthful workers. Plans were outlined for cooperative measures between the federal and provincial authorities to enroll agricultural helpers in every city, town and village of Canada. Every available agency is to be employed to make available the labor necessary to insure a maximum production. Plans were outlined for adjusting the distribution of labor in a manner that entails the least possible inconvenience to the farmer.

At another period of the conference Mr. Calder introduced the question of the returned soldiers land settlement scheme and immigration and colonization. He explained that Canada has incurred very large obligations. To meet these there must be increased production and to that end increased immigration and steps should be taken to effect a coordination of effort. In the past, immigration work had been in the direction of settling the prairie country. He thought this effort should be extended to all parts of Canada, care being taken to avoid duplication. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of

Interior, made a clear statement of the provisions of the soldiers land settlement act. He stated that the board which was recently appointed to carry out the scheme had already made considerable progress in framing general methods. He referred to the fact that similar boards had been established by some of the provinces and stated that care should be taken to avoid confusion, such as might follow the making of loans to the same person by two different governmental authorities. A free discussion followed in which the Provincial Premiers gave valuable information concerning conditions in the different provinces, as affecting settlement of land by returned soldiers. They explained in detail the different methods that had been followed and offered many recommendations as to the best means of making the general scheme a success.

THE QUESTION OF SCOTTISH FORESTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—The Secretary for Scotland received in Edinburgh a deputation of the Scottish Estate Factors Society to discuss Scottish claims in any national scheme of afforestation. Mr. Munro was accompanied by Sir James Dodds, Undersecretary for Scotland, and Sir Robert Wright and Dr. Greig of the Scottish Board of Agriculture.

In a memorandum dealing with the subject, the society expressed the view that a forestry department having a separate fund and an expert forestry staff should be established in Edinburgh. It was also proposed that forest nurseries should be attached to schools, and that each agricultural college should be provided with a forest garden, with a hostel attached wherever possible. A further proposal was that there should be a large demonstration area common to all the colleges and universities, and that well-paid labor in the forest gardens and elsewhere should be provided for students who had to leave their homes to get the educational facilities they required. The memorandum also proposed that the prospective forests should be of three classes, privately owned forests, partnership forests, and state forests. Proposals were also made as to taxation with a view to encouraging planting. It was considered that, in regard to taxation, or other preference, the three classes of forest should be put on an identical footing. It was also considered that as the management of the major portion of existing woodlands and afforestation lands in Scotland was in the hands of the members of the Estate Factors Society, they were in a unique position as an advisory body, and they, therefore, requested that the society should be represented on all government commissions and committees dealing with questions of forestry in Scotland.

It was pointed out to Mr. Munro by one of the delegates that the members of the society were responsible for three-fourths of the acreage in Scotland, and as they were of opinion that afforestation was more a subject for Scotland than for England, they considered it should be in the hands of a body like the Board of Agriculture for Scotland. The extent to which Scotland was interested was shown by the fact that there were three acres for planting in Scotland for every one acre in the rest of the United Kingdom. It was also stated that there were thousands of acres of land at present lying waste which were formerly planted, but which, for a quarter of a century had been neglected. On such areas, it was pointed out, work might be commenced directly and would not be costly, and replanting might be made compulsory.

Replying, the Secretary for Scotland assured the deputation that he had read the memorandum with much interest. Far-reaching proposals, he said, were foreshadowed by them, and he would give the subject the consideration it deserved. He had noted with interest that the unanimous view of the deputation was adverse to the proposal of the subcommittee of the reconstruction committee upon forestry, which had advocated the establishment of a separate department in London to deal with forestry in the whole of the United Kingdom, and that the deputation were in favor of the Scottish Board of Agriculture in Edinburgh dealing with forestry in Scotland. He had, Mr. Munro said, discussed the report of the reconstruction committee fully, both with the Ministry of Reconstruction and with the president of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the matter was receiving every consideration from all authorities interested.

RESTRICTIONS ON LIQUOR
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
LONDON, England.—Under the Rum and Gin (restriction on sales) Order, which comes into force immediately, the Food Controller prohibits the sale of rum and gin at an auction sale unless the sale is authorized by him. He further prohibits the buying or selling of, or dealing in, any rum or gin, except in quantities of less than two gallons by any one person, unless such person

(1) is the holder of an authority from the Food Controller, or
(2) was immediately prior to Sept. 30, 1914, a person holding a license to deal in intoxicating liquor by wholesale taken out in pursuance of the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910, or
(3) is a manufacturer of the rum and gin.

This order does not prevent any person buying for the purpose of retail trade, or for the purposes of any club to which section 48 of the Finance (1909-10) Act applies, and does not prevent a purchase by a person who proves to the satisfaction of the Food Controller that he is buying for his own domestic requirements and not for resale.

CIVIC CONDITIONS IN MONTREAL, QUE.

New York Bureau of Municipal Research, After Long Investigation, Issues Report—"Radical Reforms Are Necessary"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—The exhaustive report of the New York Bureau of Municipal Research, which for months has been investigating civic conditions in Montreal, has just been made public. The bureau finds radical reforms necessary in nearly every branch of the municipal government, and declares that by the adoption of economies \$1,000,000 a year in expenditures could be saved.

The police and the Public Works Department are the objects of the most severe criticism. The Fire Department is accorded praise. "It is desirable," the report says, "that there should be an investigation into the affairs of the Police Department by an authority having criminal jurisdiction."

In that department the bureau finds a low order of intelligence, no provision for proper training of officers, lack of discipline, defective organization, improper distribution of the force, promotions not on a merit basis, a policy dictated by partisan politics and a failure to provide protection commensurate with the annual cost of \$1,250,000.

To eliminate inefficiency and irresponsibility, the bureau recommends complete reorganization of the department, introduction of a civil service system and reduction in the number of stations and of officers. The detective bureau, in particular, is declared to require reorganization, with installation of a system of records.

The conduct of the recorder's court, in which minor criminal cases are heard, is commended as dignified and judicial. Legislation is recommended removing restriction on hearings in this court on Sundays and holidays. It is urged that the charter be amended to provide either that prosecutions be made by assistants of the Crown Prosecutor or that the present prosecuting attorneys be relieved of their clerical duties. It is suggested also that men's and women's cases be heard separately and that a probation system be established.

As for the Public Works Department the report says: "It is difficult to conceive of a more unenlightened policy than has been followed by the officials responsible for the expenditure of public funds." The distribution of improvements is found not to be on a well-defined program based on the needs of the city, but, to a considerable extent, to be based on ward lines, resulting in a "scramble" on the part of the various aldermen to secure funds for improvements in their respective wards. "In general," the report declares, "the wards whose respective representatives have been able to wield the greatest political power have received the most funds for public improvement work."

Speaking of streets, the report says: "The city officials have consistently ignored the needs of the city in the matter of repair and maintenance of its streets, with the result that many of the principal thoroughfares are in a state of disrepair that beggars description." Emphasizing the need of civil service and of standardization of salaries, the report declares that there is evidence that many appointments at City Hall have been made through political influence rather than on merit, and that the same causes that have made for improper appointments have been responsible for removal of efficient employees. It also asserts that the present methods of selecting and promoting employees not only favor improper practices, if not actual corruption, but mean the waste of thousands of dollars annually because of incompetency.

Abolition of the present board of health is recommended, as it is declared to have performed no function of value. The medical officer of health is found to be inefficient, but helpless to provide the best service because of the ignorance of the needs of the city in the city government, whose approval he requires. The bureau recommends the establishment of a department of public welfare, with five bureaus: health, municipal assistance, parks, recreation, including baths, markets and weights and measures. The Fire Department is declared to be well organized, efficiently managed and economically operated. There is room for improvement in inspection of theaters and dance halls, and in the method of selecting the chief, though the present incumbent is praised.

The bureau makes specific and detailed recommendations for securing improvement in all departments, with precise indication of the methods to be pursued in effecting savings.

HUNGARIAN RADICAL'S VIEWS ON THE WAR

Amongst the numerous emissaries of the Central Powers now "taking a holiday" at Bern, writes H. R. Wakefield in an article entitled "A Hungarian Radical's View on the War," is a certain Dr. Jasz, leader of the Hungarian radical party. He is an advanced democrat and universally recognized as an honest and able man. There are signs that he has been, to some extent, "collared" by the Government, that he has become less liberal in his attitude toward the racial minorities in Hungary, and that he is at present doing propaganda work for the Government. Still he is a sincere and distinguished figure, and his views on crucial, current topics are worth recording. He declares that there is no longer in Hungary, any faith in the ability of the U-boat campaign to starve out

England; that thinking men in Germany and Austria are coming round to the opinion that its inception, resulting, as it did, in America's entry into the war, was a ghastly blunder. For had the United States of America still been neutral at the time of the Russian Revolution, she would almost certainly have proposed arbitration, which would have resulted in universal peace.

It is significant and important to find that intelligent opinion among the people of the Central Powers is becoming convinced of what the Entente Allies have always maintained, that America's entry into the war was the greatest blow Germany has suffered in her history, and that Tirpitz has been one of the chief agents in her ruin.

This opinion will undoubtedly spread. At present it is clear that the Hungarians are ludicrously ignorant of what the army of America will mean for them. Before he came to Bern Dr. Jasz believed that the American effort would not amount to much. He considered that she was only capable of, or willing to send a few divisions to France, and that not for a long time. He confesses that what he has learned since he has been in Bern has been a great surprise and shock to him. He now realizes that America is "all in," and that her contribution may well be decisive.

He states that many people in Hungary believe that the American army's real objective is Japan. It will be trained for an American "day." As in the case of Great Britain's effort, it is obvious that the people of the Central Powers are always capable of hiding their heads in the sand of an alternative, optimistic, but hopelessly inaccurate explanation of their enemies' actions.

Dr. Jasz does not deny that the longing for peace is almost overwhelming. He himself, as an advanced democrat and a bitter and life-long foe of modern militarism is horrified (so he says) at the steady, remorseless slaughter of Europe. He declares that all the best elements in Germany and Austria are hunting for a formula which will satisfy the Entente.

He believes the soldiers will have a good deal to say to their governments after their tongues are loosed by demobilization.

He believes firmly in the possibility of eternal peace hereafter, provided that two broad rules are laid down at the peace conference: 1. Universal suffrage amongst all peoples, which will destroy militarism. 2. Free trade all round. He states that no one in Hungary feels the least affection for Turkey. She is of some military importance, but no one cares in the least what will happen to her after the war.

It is clear from all this that intelligent men in Hungary are thoroughly disillusioned and longing for peace. Once they understand what the intervention of America must mean for them, this disillusionment and longing will be greatly accentuated.

SERVICE BOARDS AND THE PUBLIC

Conditions Have Radically Changed Since the Utilities Commission Plan Was Devised to Protect Public Interest

Years ago, when corporations did as they pleased with greater freedom than at present, it was thought that the solution of the people's problem concerning public utilities had been reached when the public service commission idea was adopted.

It was thought that at last a method had been discovered of providing an agency which should at all times represent the public; which should think of it first in its deliberations; and consider every transaction from the point of view of its interest.

Now it is being said by persons who have occasion to come in contact with commissions that the scheme is not doing all that was expected of it; that without some additional device for reminding them of the direction in which they owe allegiance, they are apt to lose the point of view they were intended to retain; and these persons attempt to analyze this and determine the reason why.

The main cause, they say, can be found in the inherent character of the relations between a public service commission and the public, and between the commission and the corporations it deals with. At best, they say, the public is a vague, unorganized, somewhat unreal company, seldom to be seen; while the public utility corporation is tangible, organized, very real, and frequently in evidence. It is nearly always on hand, either wanting something or protesting against something.

There is likely to grow up on the part of the commission, they say, a feeling of acquaintanceship with the utility corporations which it does not have for the public. Its employees and the employees of the corporations are on intimate terms. Representatives of the one come and go freely in the offices of the other. The corporations encourage it; they want all to feel that they are members of a big family, or partners working for the common good. More than likely the president of the corporation addresses the inspector of the commission by his first name, and on the pretext of consulting him has him make himself at home by the fire in his private office and swap yarns. The public does nothing like this; the public, to the inspector, is the source of the complaints against the concern represented by the president.

When it comes to hearings before the commission, it is again the corporation which has the advantage in getting its ear present for the company is a skilled advocate flanked by experts in one thing or another; present for the public are at most a

few volunteers who may in private life be clerks, barbers, or watchmen, unaccustomed to public thinking and speaking, and probably a trifle shamed at their own timidity. So both in official and unofficial, formal and informal proceedings, the corporation is in the better position to convey its thought to the commission and, if it wants to, work on it deliberately with propaganda to see things through the company's eyes. Consequently, say those who express themselves, it is essential that commissions neutralize the effect of this close relationship by keeping in mind constantly that they were appointed to represent the public. On its part, the public, they say, by whatever ways are open to it, might well remind them of the fact now and then.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Nationalization of the Grand Trunk Railway in the Province of Ontario occupied the attention of the Ontario Hydro-Railway Union at its annual meeting held in this city, when the following resolution was passed: "That the Grand Trunk Railway be compelled to carry out its agreements with the Government, and that the Government do not take over the Grand Trunk Pacific unless the Grand Trunk Railway is included, and on the terms laid down in the Drayton-Acworth report and so be operated and administered free from all political influence." Several of the members present recommended that all railways be included in the resolution, but Sir Adam Beck, chairman of the Ontario Hydro Commission, advised against the nationalization of the Canadian Pacific Railway, unless the owners would consent to sell out at a fair price.

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—The national prohibition amendment having been ratified by Maryland, the prohibitionists of the State now are able to give their attention to carrying out the rest of their program. This contemplates the passage of a state-wide prohibition bill, a bone-dry bill for the sections of the State that now are classified as dry, and a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in Annapolis. The latter, it is said, has the approval of the Navy Department, because of the location of the naval academy here.

The so-called bone-dry bill would prohibit the shipment of liquor into any parts of the State that now are dry, and restricts to one quart the amount of liquor a person may carry into such territory. This quart may not be for beverage purposes. The bill includes a clause permitting search of property under certain circumstances, and the seizure of liquor found.

APIARY LOCATION SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—Elton Warner, of Porto Rico, is in the western part of North Carolina trying to find a suitable location for a large apiary which he proposes to establish.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Millinery for Spring and Summer

There are definite characteristics to be noted in the new spring and summer millinery, now being shown, and the styles of the new season are almost all charming. They seem, in fact, to be an obvious dismissal of weird and freakish shapes and trimmings, and a firm adherence to those that are truly attractive and beautiful. For early spring, the de negre seems to be a favorite color; black is much in evidence, also khaki and both corbeau and Copenhagen blues. What one notices first about many of these spring hats is that they are extremely shiny in appearance, *cliré* as the French say; that is, both straw and ribbon have been shellacked or treated in some such fashion and are as shiny as highly glazed porcelain.

For later season wear, the delicate pastel shades are highly popular and are the daintiest things imaginable. Georgette crepe is used lavishly, as are ribbons and French flowers. A novel decoration appearing on some of these hats is achieved by scattering over them those little iridescent sea-shells that some people love to string and wear as necklaces. Linen hats are to be popular for sport wear, and they usually have knitting bags made to match; so are hats made of a combination of silk and patent leather.

One of the newest materials for sport hats is known as gingham silk, rivaling in plaid and coloring the silks of half a century or more ago. Now is the chance for the woman with an attic containing trunks of her grandmother's wearing apparel, to get out some of those old plaid and checked silks and make some smart and festive things for her own present-day wear from them. One new sport hat, seen recently at a well-known New York wholesale house, famous for its smart and attractive styles, was made of what is generally known as tea matting, combined with blue plaid silk of an old-fashioned pattern. The trimming consisted of a number of those fat little cushion-like silk flowers or fruits and leaves, that are so much used nowadays. The hat, which was a trim little close-fitting turban, was accompanied by a knitting bag, the lower part of which was made of a piece of the tea matting and the upper part, the upper two-thirds of it, of the blue plaid silk. Silk flowers and fruits adorned the bag on the front, along the line where silk and matting met.

Wide embroidered ribbon is to be much used, also. One small backband sailor—to use the proper millinery term—was made of wide, heavy Nell rose gros grain silk ribbon, embroidered in pale gray, gold and corbeau blue. The narrow brim was faced, on the under side, with black patent leather.

Another old-fashioned style of millinery that is being revived in the season's millinery is quilting. One attractive hat was made of pink taffeta and faced with black liseré. The taffeta was quilted all over the rather wide brim and high crown, in small squares, half inch, perhaps, the quilting done by hand in running stitch. A small wreath of French flowers, in various colors, was the sole trimming. A broad brimmed hat of jade green Georgette was also quilted, or, rather, tufted at about two-inch intervals. The sole trimming was a double bow of inch-wide moiré ribbon, dark green on the outside and jade underneath, fastened under the crown by a jeweled ornament.

Pink and light blue are to be the favorite combinations. One large hat of sky blue Georgette had a broad brim, faced with pale pink taffeta. The upper part of the brim, under the crepe, was embroidered in medallions, with several colors in cross stitch. Narrow moiré ribbons in light blue, pink and lavender were arranged across the crown and allowed to hang down in long streamers, over the brim in back.

A "Dolly Varden" hat reminded one of a quaint, lovely old color print. The small, low shape was covered with

pale pink silk, embroidered in old blue and sand color. Flues of blue and pink ostrich feathers were worked in gracefully among the flowers of the wreath, surrounding the crown or top of the hat and streamers of narrow old blue ribbon hung down from the back.

Flower-crowned hats are also to be much worn this year, it is said, and pansies, which have not been much worn for some time, are coming back into favor. One hat of lavender Georgette, combined with leghorn straw, has a round crown entirely covered with pansies, spread out quite flat and fastened down, apparently, with some of those dainty little sea shells in purplish tints. A bunch of long bows and ends of dark purple velvet baby ribbon adorned one side, and gave just the right finishing touch to a most attractive creation. Small hats had the crowns completely covered with roses or violets.

Wreaths and generous bunches of field flowers, poppies, daisies, buttercups, and clover, are coming into their own once more and add gay dashes of color to many a hat. One hat of corbeau blue leghorn had the top almost covered with Georgette crepe of the same color, and a huge mass of these field flowers spread over the whole front of the crown, falling down over the brim.

A pleasing touch, finishing off one hat of pink silk and natural-colored leghorn with a wreath of small French flowers around the crown, was a veil of brown maline which was swathed loosely about the crown and then hung down long enough to be used as a scarf and wrapped about the neck. An attractive high-crowned mushroom hat was covered with pale yellow Georgette, put on in soft folds about the crown. The brim was decorated on the upper side with beads, dyed the same lovely yellow, and put on in a sort of geometrical or Wall of Troy pattern, about two inches deep. One or two bands of narrow yellow moiré ribbon encircled the crown and were tied in a graceful bow with long streamers, at the back. Another crepe hat, made like this, was in lavender and both were extremely dainty.

All black and white hats are to be much worn this coming season, also combinations. One hat made of a heavy white satin, which looked like damask, had the broad brim faced with black straw. This was turned up at the back and at one side. The sole trimming consisted of an ornament, made of white bugle beads and jet. A chic small hat, close fitting, was of black liseré, with a turned up brim made of bias bands of the black straw and black ribbon, both *cliré*—as was the whole hat—with, for trimming, an upstanding bow of black ribbon, also *cliré*. Some of the hats, white mostly, had interesting checkerboard ornaments in white and jet beads.

One smart sport hat must be mentioned. This was a simple draped affair of a heavy corded white silk, the piece wrapped around the crown ending in a scarf end, hanging at the right side. The end of this was buttoned in sand or natural colored twine and a conventional design was embroidered on it in the twine. The rounded end was finished off with a fringe, made of chain-stitched twine and beads of the same color. This hat was faced with emerald green straw.

A few of the hats, particularly the linen ones, were embroidered in wool, but when it was found that all the wool that could be spared should be saved for the use of our soldiers and our allies, this house decided to omit any more wool embroidery and use silks and other less needed materials for its millinery.

So the coming season is to be one in which dainty pastel plain colors, gingham plaid silks and many, many flowers are to be used lavishly; not for a long time, it seems, has one had such a wealth of shapes and styles and decorative possibilities to choose among.

Meatless, Wheatless, Fatless, Sugarless

Destined to follow out the instructions and requests of Mr. Herbert Hoover, Food Administrator of the United States of America, was a luncheon given the other day in New York at a Fifth Avenue restaurant, by certain members of aid workers with the Food Council. The menu, adorned with a beautifully waving flag and golden eagle, was meatless, wheatless, fatless, sugarless, and, in spite of all the "less's," as delicious and elaborate a luncheon as anyone could ask. The only way in which the guests found it impossible to "Hooverize," as they expressed it, was in that matter of the clean plate. There was too much of the good things; that was the one criticism made by the otherwise appreciative guests.

First, in tall sherbet glasses was served a mixture of small pieces of orange and grapefruit, with two strawberries for decoration. There was no sugar in it, so the hostess declared, but the concoction was evidently sweetened. It was honey, however, that was used and the result was mellow and pleasing. Next came celery and hot muffins, made of tempered oat flour—no wheat in them at all, and they were delicious. "Baked Eggs in Spinach nest, Mornay," was the next item on the menu. In came a daintily baked egg, on a round mound of creamed spinach, heaped upon a circle of toasted oat bread; this, too, proved to be a popular dish. The "piece de résistance" of the luncheon, however, was the roast capon, with its potato stuffing and giblet sauce. With this was served sweet potatoes, Southern style.

Here the lack of sugar was most satisfactorily supplied by corn sirup.

At this time a stuffed baked apple was set at each place, large apples generously stuffed with raisins and nuts and surrounded by a rich, dark, sweet, sauce—corn sirup again, so the hostess explained. Such a dish was almost a meal in itself, so filling was it, and so delicious. The dessert consisted simply of tall, slender glasses of maple mousse ice.

One of the guests called attention to the fact that excellent butter had been provided, to be spread upon the oat flour muffins—what was there fatless about that? The hostess was ready for her, however, with the information that that was nut butter and that nut and vegetable oils were not considered fats.

This, it was admitted, was an elaborate luncheon; it was intended to be so. The whole point was to show that delicious—and elaborate, if desired—things could be had even though wheat, sugar, fats and meat were omitted.

Sweetening Apple Sauce

Did you ever try sweetening apple sauce with saccharine tablets? That is a scheme that really works very well. If one wishes to save sugar for other more important dishes, here is an excellent opportunity. The saccharine tablet, or tablets, may be dropped right in and cooked with the apples, so that they become well permeated with the sweetening. This seems to be an occasion where the phrase "just as good" is warranted. If liked, a few spices may also be cooked in the apple sauce to good advantage, a little cinnamon or a dash of nutmeg, or these may be stirred in and sprinkled over the top, after the sauce has been cooked and strained.

An Old English Table and Bench

LONDON, England.—The earlier type of table, in use in England, was undoubtedly of the trestle variety, in which the top and the supports were made separately. Such tables were generally very narrow and the guests sat only on one side of them, in the great halls in which the whole household dined together. These halls had to serve many purposes, and the trestle tables had the advantage of

although their original purpose had been superseded.

Seventeenth Century tables are fairly plentiful, and they are found in several different varieties. One kind of table, which may date either from the late Sixteenth or the Seventeenth Century is known as a "drawing" table, because its size could be extended by drawing out the double slabs on the top. "Two ends

specimens of massive tables of the Jacobean period may be seen in churches in England, and well-preserved old dining tables of great length exist in some of the college halls, and are in the possession of other ancient institutions.

A well-known type of table, of a little later date, is that known as a gate-legged, or Cromwell table. In these tables, the round or oval-shaped



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being easily cleared away, when the whole space in the hall was required. Genuine antique tables of Gothic design are exceedingly few in number, although a certain quantity of doubtful authenticity are to be met with on the continent. Tables obviously from the Elizabethan period are rare. One of the characteristics of the tables of this period was their huge melon-shaped carved legs, which bear a certain curious resemblance, one may fancy, to the puffed trunk hose worn by the Elizabethan gentlemen. Such tables still retained the bar connecting the legs, and these bars, it is considered, served at first as foot rests, and were meant to enable the diners to keep their feet clear of the rushes on the floor. As not unfrequently happens, the bars remained for a long time part of the design,

are made to be drawn out by main force, which then become supported by sliders, while the center previously held by these in a higher position falls to its place by its own weight," is the description of such a table given in Shaw's "Specimens of Ancient Furniture." Tables of this kind, and of this period, were often inlaid and sometimes carved. A characteristic of Elizabethan and Jacobean tables is the extreme height they stand above the floor, when compared with modern tables. What may be described as the H-shaped base is common among tables of this period. The supporting legs are not placed at the corners in this type of table, but in the center, and the design is often elaborated in a way which it is not easy to explain clearly, except with the help of an illustration. Good

top is generally made in three pieces, a center strip and two side flaps, which may either hang down or be supported by double legs, joined by cross stretchers and bearing the resemblance to a gate which gives the name to the table. Such tables are plentiful, but although a few of them may date from the time of Cromwell, they are not many of them older than the reign of Charles II and, indeed, they may sometimes belong to a much later period. In country places, old patterns sometimes survive in a curious way, and Mr. Robinson, in his "Old English Furniture," tells how a dealer in the Midlands found what appeared to be a perfect specimen of a Seventeenth Century table of this kind, but it turned out that it had been made from an old pattern, by the husband of the woman in whose cottage it was found.

Chinese Influence in Interior Decorations

The winning charm of Chinese art is being widely felt in America. From all sides come the demand for oriental color, motif, and design, an echo from the days of the adventurous Portuguese and Dutch traders, who, as early as the year 1500, were bringing wares from East.

In those roving days, great fleets of Portuguese traders, then the masters of the sea, made perilous voyages, laden with all the conceits of the Orient; and it soon became as proper to possess a piece of porcelain or lac, from "les Indes," as it is today to treasure your "souvenir des tranchées."

So enchantingly mysterious were the decorations on the wrappings of the huge packages, which were hoisted from time to time from the black holds of these vessels from Cathay, so perfectly were they executed, so delightfully novel were the subjects portrayed, that they may be said to have been the inspiration from which sprang a desire for things Chinese, which spread gradually over all Europe from England to Italy. Indeed, the last trace of those days when the world of fashion first revelled in fantastic Chinese landscapes, still lingers forlornly through all the years in the humble, but engaging, tin tea canisters of the old-time grocery stores; here the feathery branches of Chinese willows continued to droop over placid streams, and peak-hatted men in flowing robes continued to wander, undisturbed by the stern decree which forbade their presence in the fashionable world, waiting patiently, and with an uncanny trust, for another Chinese renaissance.

During the Seventeenth Century, so great did the popular desire become for Chinese lac, silk stuffs, and porcelain ware that workmen were brought from China to teach the English and Dutch artisans the secrets of their trades. Impatient at the result of this scheme, which failed to meet the ever-growing demand, and finding foreign labor more reasonable than that of the home workman, European manufacturers sent their china, furniture, panels and leathers to China, where they were decorated and japanned. So little, in reality, was known at that time of Chinese ways or things, yet so incessant was the clamor for a knowledge of them, that the English appreciation was stirred from its apathy, and, before long, rose to meet the emergency, quite out-Chineseing China.

Sir William Chambers, a Scotchman, born in 1726, who had made many voyages to China and lived for some time in Canton, was largely responsible, however, for a better understanding of the Chinese taste in England.

Heretofore nothing had been too wild, too monstrous, too imaginative to attribute to the picturesque Chinese. In 1757, Chambers wrote a book called "Designs of Chinese Buildings, Furniture, Dresses, Machines and Utensils," largely, as he explains in his preface, "to put a stop to the extraordinary fancies that daily appear under the name of Chinese."

Fancy flew faster than anything else in those days, for De Laval, writing in 1801, tells us that the ships of the great trading companies took three years to make the voyage to Goa, Cochín, Malacca, Sunda, Macao, and back. Little wonder, then, that the demand remained larger than the supply, and that eastern treasures were so highly prized by the aristocracy of the times.

Thomas Chippendale first realized the great possibilities of adaptation in Chinese design, as applied to furniture. He became, for a time, obsessed with the idea and, between 1750 and 1770, though some of his designs were thought too intricate and fanciful for the time, many of them were executed and remain as satisfying and delightful today as they were two centuries ago. It is interesting to note Macaulay's observation of the effect of the Chinese influence on the people, a century later. He writes: "Mary had acquired at The Hague a taste for the porcelain of China, and amused herself by forming at Hampton a vast collection of hideous images and vases upon which houses, trees, bridges and mandarins were depicted in outrageous defiance of all the laws of perspective. The fashion, a frivolous and inelegant fashion it must be owned, which was thus set by the amiable Queen, spread fast and wide. In a few years almost every great house in the kingdom contained a museum of these outrageous haubles. Even statesmen and generals were not ashamed to be renowned as judges of teapots and dragons, and the satirists long continued to repeat, 'that a fine lady valued her mottled green pottery quite as much as she valued her husband.'"

A remarkable specimen of the work of Chinese artists of this period, in mural decoration, has recently been brought to the United States, after having hung for years on the walls of an English country house, in Norfolk. The piece consists of a number of panels of heavy leather. It was sent to China for decoration, where the leather was first covered with a layer of gold leaf, then by a layer of silver leaf upon which paintings of the most amusing and sociable character were executed, in colors which have grown mellow with time. In many places, the film of the paint has

cracked, so that the surface now appears to have been spun about with the gold and silver mesh of some tireless spider.

As a nation of many adopted brothers, Americans are splendidly equipped to carry on and develop this scheme of adaptation, which seems to have descended to them as a heritage. If importations from China are too radically Chinese for their homes and tastes, they are as agreeably ready as ever for modification. Chinese porcelain vases are being becomingly transformed for use, by electric devices and parchment shades, into lamps for their living rooms; coromandel screens are used effectively as wall panels; saddle cloth rugs, with their deep, heavily padded pockets, soften their floors, instead of resting the heads of Chinese; embroidered tribute silks, taken from some mandarin's chest and reluctantly parted with after centuries, are converted into table covers and cushions; lacquered chests and cabinets need no changing and are readily available for many purposes; while a revival of the vogue for mirrors, framed in cleverly inlaid teak and painted in one corner with the images of sweet-smiling Chinese maids, proves a charming, if somewhat distracting, innovation.

How Do You Hang Up Your Sweater?

The coat hanger of wood or metal, folding or inflexible, plain and unadorned or woven about with ribbon, raffia, or swathed in scented cotton and silks, has come to be considered as a necessity. There are muff and collar hangers, too, but probably the latest invention of the sort is the sweater hanger. Frequently it is made of wood, thin wood, cut in an oval shape and often painted and slightly ornamented. Sometimes it has a head, cut out of the flat wood and painted attractively. A hook or loop or some such arrangement makes the logical position of the sweater hanger a horizontal one. Sometimes, instead of wood, the oval hoop is made of celluloid, in white or delicate colors, pink and blue and lavender, or in imitation of amber and tortoise shell. The sweater is supposed to be folded neatly and hung through this oval hoop, which is said to be a much better way of keeping it in good condition than to hang it on an ordinary coat hanger, which permits it, oftentimes, to stretch out of shape. These hangers may be decorative additions to the appointments of one's own particular room, and various, indeed, are the ways in which they may be decorated.

Handiwork for the Household

Even though knitting be the work of the hour, still the beauty of the home and its appointments must be kept up, and such things as centerpieces, sideboard scarfs, dollies and napkins do wear out at times and so must be replaced. The average housekeeper, who does not wish to spend the amount of money necessary to purchase the really beautiful things which she likes, and yet who does not care to content herself with what she considers cheap and ordinary, carefully made affairs even though the design may be pleasing, finds herself confronted with the task of fashioning what she needs with her own hands, if she be at all clever at needlework. She finds that, given good material, and exquisite care to start out with, she may make the simplest things truly beautiful.

One woman who delights in making dollies and luncheon cloths and all such things for her home has been fashioning some good-looking dining room appointments recently of rather heavy, natural colored linen, or a sort of linen crash. For her beautiful old mahogany table, she made long runners of linen, woven about 13 inches wide. These she hemstitched across the ends with deep hems. Some of these she adorned with a simple embroidered initial or monogram, others she left quite plain except for the double hemstitching. A sideboard scarf of the same material was edged around with a narrow edge, crocheted on in a fairly heavy thread, to match the linen, and in a simple design. A more elaborate scarf she adorned with an inserted band of flat lace. Still another had triangular corner medallions of flat set in, and quite similar to these were napkins and a centerpiece made out of the same material in this case, pure white and finely woven, though fairly heavy linen. Other pretty things that she made had square or oblong medallions of flat which, she explained, she liked to make; it was interesting and rapid work, provided one did not choose too intricate a pattern.

Speaking of crocheted edges and flat insertions, in a little book of patterns and instructions, recently issued, called "Beautiful Crochet on Household Linens," edited by Flora Klickmann, the preface calls attention to the fact that "For many years convention has required that the edge of a lace border should be either in pointed vandykes, or in round scallops. And there is no denying that points and scallops make very pretty finishes to the edges of linen. But this does not mean that the straight edge is inartistic. On the contrary, there are many forms of work that need a straight edge, and many types that are quite unsuited to a finish of points or scallops.

"Flat mesh crochet is a notable instance. Here you have a form of needlework entirely built up of squares. To finish this off with rounded scallops, or even with points, is to introduce discord, and to spoil the whole, because scallops and squares will not combine artistically. The square mesh, with its straight lines running at right angles, requires straight lines to finish it off. And this is why it is that a piece of flat mesh crochet, if let into a plain untrimmed hemstitched cloth, looks well, whereas, if you trim that same cloth, containing the flat inset, with a scalloped, or ruffled, or zigzagged lace edging, it will look utterly commonplace, if not vulgar." Attention is also called to the fact that "workers who do not feel competent to undertake a large piece of work, can achieve artistic results if they specialize on insets."

The flowers of the everyday garden are suggested as patterns for flat crochet, and it is surprising how attractive they may be when thus reproduced. Daffodils look very well, so does the honeysuckle, tulip, crocus, rose, and the iris is exceedingly effective.

If one wishes to finish off the hemstitched hem with a crocheted edge, a simple geometrical pattern would be the one most fitting, the straight edge punctuated, as one might say, at not too frequent intervals with picots.

Birds and butterflies and animals of all sorts may be worked into flat crochet medallions, so may fascinating little Dutch or Kate Greenaway figures. These are especially highly appreciated by little folk whose bibs and nursery tablecloths are thus adorned.

If one has time, handsome window curtains may be made with inserted bands or medallions of flat lace for decoration. In the bedroom, scarfs for dressing table and chiffonier may be inset with borders or medallions of the flower, which may also appear in colors in the chintz or cretonne hangings in the same room. If one has time and even a little ability in

needlework, it is quite possible to make ever so many pretty, dainty things for one's own, or one's friends' rooms, with a crochet book, some thread and a piece of linen. Often, too, odd pieces of linen, if they are of the same weight and quality, may be joined together with insertion and quite unusually attractive effects be achieved.

As for towels, some of the prettiest guest towels that one could ask may be made of linen huckaback, bought by the yard, hemstitched by hand and further adorned, if so desired, by a band about two inches wide of flat crochet. Or, they may have a medallion and an embroidered monogram or initial. Still another possibility is an initial or group of them, crocheted right in the flat band. It is possible to get patterns, with instructions for crocheting all these things, in the shops where fancy work and materials are sold and, also, in the art handwork sections of many department stores. And there are patterns of all sorts and kinds to be had, from the simple things which are so popular today to the elaborate ones, which the skilled needlewoman delights in.

A Torch of Earlier Times

Long ago, before modern inventions had progressed to the stage in which one might go into a shop and buy, as casually as though she were purchasing a loaf of bread or a postage stamp—as is the case at the present time—a small electric torch to help one find the way about quickly in the dark, it was the custom to make some such aid of that sort at home. The usual method was simple indeed. First, one obtained a stick of phosphorus, then a large, clean, dry glass bottle. The phosphorus was put into this and the bottle left uncorked. It is said that, if this contrivance was kept in a cool place, but protected from drafts, it would last nearly a year and would give enough light to enable one to distinguish any object, when held near to it. It did not, however, cast any great amount of light around about it. Nevertheless, this modest torch must have been found to be a useful thing, in those days when lighting arrangements were not nearly so simple nor as convenient as in these times.



Diary of a Perfect Coiffure

7 A.M. Done up for the day in the most becoming style. I ought really to say a Fashionette, though I look so fluffy I'd never know it if I hadn't seen it adjusted.

1 P.M. Out to a luncheon. The Fashionette still keeping me in place perfectly.

7 P.M. All ready for dinner and not a curl out of place. Many women all day long have wondered how I secured the effect. It was all due to my Fashionette.

Fashionette Invisible HAIR NETS

are made of finest human hair, sterilized and processed for absolute invisibility and exceptional strength. In self-conforming, cap-shaped, or all-over styles—each in a sanitary envelope.

At all good stores.

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PLEA FOR COERCION IN WAR FUND DRIVES

Lincoln (Neb.) State Journal
Argues for Advantage of
Index System of Obtaining
Funds in Support of Charities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LINCOLN, Neb.—Claiming that the economic and patriotic advantages of taking the people's money in taxes rather than in bonds will become clearer, as an experiment, which is being started here, proceeds, the State Journal of this city, in an editorial recently, upheld the card index system of obtaining voluntary support for the war and its charities.

"Men are not to be asked what they will give. They are to be told what they must give," says the Journal, adding that a statement of the resources of each individual is to be taken and his quota assigned accordingly, when liberty bonds are to be sold or Red Cross subscriptions asked. "Solicitors are not to call for subscriptions," reads the editorial. "Cards are to be sent notifying the citizen to come in with his offering. If the notice is not heeded, a second card is sent with a warning that the recipient will fall to respond at peril of having his delinquency reported to the central committee for further action." The further action would presumably be exposure to public scorn as a financial slacker.

"This is conscription of wealth and income. Conscription not enforced by legal penalties such as jail sentences, but conscription enforced by the equally potent coercion of war time public opinion."

"This policy is less important in itself than in what it leads directly into. This conscription of income by moral coercion is obviously a preparation for the drastic conscription of income by taxation which economists have from the first held necessary to the most effective financing of the war. Opponents of conscription have urged that people will not submit to the necessary publicity of their affairs, or to the heavy drafts on their resources which a pay-as-you-go system of war finance would impose. Now we are to have this very method and system imposed without so much as the support of law; and the people will submit to it because of their country's evident need."

"They will soon see, however, how much better it would be to go about it by legal process, owing to the greater equality of treatment which this would make possible. Slackers will be able, under the 'voluntary' coercion system, to cover up their resources to a great extent. The self assessing system which is contemplated has the disadvantage of favoring the unscrupulous. The economic and patriotic advantages of taking our money in taxes rather than in bonds will become clearer as the new experiment proceeds. Just as surely as voluntary cooperation of the railroads with the Government had to give way to government operation, so surely if the war lasts long enough to allow events to run their course, will the card index system of war contributions which the councils of defense are putting into effect eventually in a government system of direct and thorough conscription of income and if necessary of wealth, for the war."

A report to be presented by a special committee will propose that hereafter the organization be known as the National Society for Vocational Education. The objects of the society will be, first, to afford for all those interested, opportunities for the presentation and discussion of the various problems of vocational education. Second, to make available the results of the experience of those working in the various fields of vocational education, both in this country and abroad.

SENATOR SEES HIGHER EFFICIENCY AHEAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—While speaking at a patriotic meeting of the Traffic Club last night, Senator James W. Wadsworth Jr., who was one of the leaders of the criticism of the executive departments in the Senate Military Committee's hearing last month, declared: "In my judgment, we are rapidly turning the corner to a greater efficiency. Washington is doing better work now than two, three or four months ago. I think that never in the history of this country have so many able men been gathered into one city as there are in Washington now."

CANADA AND THE RETURNED SOLDIER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Owing to its increasing war activities the Government has found it necessary to create another department, which will be presided over by a Minister without a portfolio. The new department is to engage in the important work of giving the returned soldier a fresh start in life on the conclusion of his military duties. A work of stupendous magnitude and one which will engage the attention of the Government for several years to come.

The new office will be styled the Department of Soldiers' Reestablishment and will be entirely separate from the Militia Department, and the Prime Minister has been fortunate in securing the services as Minister of Sir James Loughheed, who is, at present, chairman of the Military Hospitals Commission.

Sir James, while, comparatively

speaking, a young man, is leader of the Senate, which position he has held for several years. He is one of the most highly respected men in Canadian public life today and it would have been difficult for Sir Robert Borden to have made a happier choice or one which would have met with more universal approval.

It is stated that the Military Hospitals Commission, as well as the Pensions Board will be absorbed into the new department, which becomes one of the most important offices in the Government. Roughly speaking, it will have the task of rehabilitating close on half a million returned soldiers by placing them on the land, returning them to their old callings or, by vocational training, fitting them for others. In a word the new department will take hold of the returned soldier from the moment he gets out of khaki.

Senator Loughheed, who is a westerner, is head of one of the largest legal firms in the Dominion and is one of the most popular men in the country.

DEPUTATION RAISES IMPORTANT ISSUES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—A most important deputation waited upon the Prime Minister Sir Robert Borden and other members of the Government yesterday. The delegation which was headed by Sir Adam Beck, chairman of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Association consisted of a large number of representatives of Ontario municipalities and other organizations and they made a threefold representation to the Government.

First, they asked for the nationalization of the Grand Trunk Railway on the lines laid down by the Drayton-Ackworth report. Secondly, they asked for the electrification of radial lines, and, thirdly, the introduction at the coming session of Parliament of legislation which will give to municipalities full control of their own streets.

The various speakers touched on the unnecessary duplication of lines in Western Ontario, the consolidation of lines, the electrification of railways for the purpose of relieving the coal shortage, the taking over of the Grand Trunk as well as the Grand Trunk Pacific and similar matters.

Sir Robert Borden replied at considerable length, promising that the Government would give every consideration to the representations made by the deputation. He said that while the Government had had under consideration, for some time past, the question of nationalization, he was not prepared at that time to make any announcement of the Government's policy.

Sir Robert went on to say that government ownership of railways must in some ways be accompanied by government control over their operations; this was unavoidable. The chief difficulty was to find a method of control which could be kept free from political influence. He questioned if the members of the delegation fully realize how difficult was the solution of this phase of the problem. The question was one, he said, that would probably require more study and consideration than those now appearing before the Government had time to give to it.

Sir Robert said he did not propose to speak of the advantages that would arise from electrification of railways, but this was more or less a technical question in regard to which it was absolutely necessary the Government should be sure before proceeding to adopt a policy. He closed by repeating that the Government would give these matters serious consideration.

"But do not forget," he added, "that the suggestions you have made to the Government are of an exceedingly complex character."

CIVIC AFFAIRS IN MONTREAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—As all three of the present members of the city government designated by Sir Lomer Gouin, Provincial Premier, to occupy places on the new Board of Administration which will carry on the business of this city have indicated that they will not serve, it is likely that a wholly new set of men will be in charge of Montreal's affairs. Charles Laurendeau, K. C., city attorney, and J. Pelletier, city comptroller, declared before leaving Quebec that they would not serve. Charles Arnoldi, city treasurer, who has served the city 43 years, has it that he will retire on May 1. Mr. Arnoldi will receive a pension. Mr. Laurendeau and Mr. Pelletier, under a provision of the Montreal bill, will be permitted to refuse the position on the commission and retain their present positions. The man who fills Mr. Arnoldi's position will become ex-officio a member of the commission. The other four members will have to be appointed.

TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—The need of working to secure to Canada and the United States their share of South American trade was emphasized by John A. Stewart of New York, addressing a joint meeting of the Board of Trade, the Chambre de Commerce and the Canadian Manufacturers Association. Mr. Stewart's project of a permanent international exhibition in New York for the purpose of organizing trade relations between the Americas received the indorsement of the audience. Mr. Stewart pointed out that German trade methods were similar to the methods adopted by Germans in warfare, and that the Anglo-Saxons must be prepared to meet such methods of competition after the war.

COOPERATION IN BUYING FOR FARMS

Eastern States Farmers Exchange
Proposes to Develop an Efficient
Organization Which
Shall Also Aid in Selling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—An association with no capital stock and with no profit-making motive has been formed here to bring about cooperative buying for the farmers of New England, and cooperative selling of their products. It is the Eastern States Farmers Exchange, chartered under the laws of Massachusetts, and the purpose of the officers is to develop for New England an organization that shall be in time as efficient as the California Fruit Growers Exchange.

Howard W. Selby, marketing expert of the Eastern States Agricultural and Industrial Exposition, and formerly an expert with the United States Department of Agriculture, is general manager of the association, and already has begun the work of bringing together representatives of national, state, county and local organizations whose purpose is the development of cooperative buying and selling of farm supplies and products. The other officers of the organization are: President, Wilson H. Lee of New Haven, Conn.; first vice-president, George H. Ellis of Newton, Mass.; second vice-president, Walter B. Farmer of Hampton Falls, N. H.; treasurer, Harry G. Fisk of Springfield, Mass., and clerk, John A. Scheuerle of Springfield.

Throughout New England there are a score or more farm bureaus, county improvement leagues and similar organizations that are striving for the improvement of farm conditions and the production of more crops in New England. Many of these organizations supply fertilizer, machinery, seed and other necessities for groups of farmers who order together, thus getting the benefit of lower prices because of large orders. By bringing together the representatives of such associations or leagues into the Eastern States Farmers Exchange the cooperative buying plan is carried to a greater extreme, with consequently greater savings to the farmers interested, and thereby making it possible for farmers to broaden their activities.

But what seems to the officers of the exchange to be an even greater accomplishment will be the securing of efficient and economical methods of grading, packing, transporting, marketing and advertising of farm products, and more economical methods of distribution.

By showing the New England farmer the value of this cooperation, the Eastern States Exchange believes it can arouse him to new realization of the opportunities that exist for his profit here at home. It is not expected to accomplish the desired results in a short time, so the exchange has begun a campaign of education, and is confident that it will be successful.

Farmers' representatives believe that the banks of New England have not realized the potentialities of the farms as business makers. New England, being an industrial district, has looked to industries so much for financial returns that agriculture has declined to such an extent that New England now produces only 25 per cent of the food it consumes. By teaching the farmers business methods and showing them the business responsibility of farmers the new exchange officers believe they will bring about a new attitude on the part of business men toward the farmers. The fundamental purpose of the exchange is to bring about the production of more food in New England by making it easier for the farmers to get the supplies they must have, and to market and distribute what they produce so that it shall yield a reasonable profit.

SWEDEN SEEKS NEW SOURCES OF SUPPLY

By The Christian Science Monitor special
Scandinavian correspondent

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—Under the pressure of war conditions, not only Germany but neutral countries also are driven to more energetic measures in finding new sources of supply. At no time have the inventor and the chemist had such a fruitful field. The severe lack of illuminating oil in Sweden is now reported to have resulted in the formation of two large companies, both of which have acquired important state quarries in Sweden in order to exploit new inventions for extracting oil. Trials have taken place and give promising results. Hopes are running high that Sweden may soon be very largely, if not completely, independent, as regards foreign supplies of oil.

The lack of fodder has given an impetus to the experiments for turning cellulose into fodder for cattle. Professor Kihlson has expressed an opinion that some of the cellulose can be used as fodder without going through any special process. He has come to the conclusion, therefore, that Sweden can meet her own needs in this respect and will not be obliged to make use of the German patent for the special treatment of cellulose.

The trouble experienced in obtaining electrolytic copper has now resulted in the formation of two companies in Sweden to provide for the needs of the country in this direction. The new companies count upon obtaining a good supply of copper ore from Swedish mines, and also raw copper, both imported and from Swedish works. There is hope also of increasing the production of several old Swedish copper ore mines. One of the companies aims at a production of 5000 tons of electrolytic

copper per annum and also expects to produce nickel and cobalt. The second company looks forward to a production of four to five tons of electrolytic copper per day. It intends using as raw material surplus products and ashes from metal casting industries. Previously these have had to be exported. The new company, however, has secured the right of employing certain new methods for the purpose of turning them to account.

WAR ACTIVITIES AT YALE INSPECTED

Graduates and Friends Are Given
Insight Into Military and
Naval Work of University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Thousands of graduates, undergraduates and friends of Yale University gathered here today to inspect the university in its war-time activities, including a review of the reserve officers training corps and the Yale naval training unit. Early in the morning the visitors were shown the classrooms, laboratories and the new buildings, including Artillery Hall, the Albert Arnold Sprague Memorial Hall and the Anthony N. Brady Memorial Laboratory. Many attended morning chapel.

Arthur T. Hadley, president of the university, was to give the address of welcome in Lamson Lyceum, to be followed by a drill of the reserve officers' training corps with their French 75mm. guns, and the presentation of colors to the naval unit. War work being done by Yale professors was to be explained by President Hadley at a luncheon in Memorial Hall. Prior to this the university service flag was presented to President Hadley in the Hewitt University Quadrangle and an original poem by Robert L. Munger '97, was read. At the meeting in Memorial Hall, Prof. Edward B. Reed was to speak on the reserve officers' training corps work with the field artillery and Prof. Mahan A. Abbott was to give an address on the Yale naval training unit.

Exercises in the Yale artillery armory were to be held this afternoon. Stables and horses were to be inspected and military riding and gymnastics games shown by members of the corps. Capt. Raymond H. Massey, Canadian field artillery, was in charge.

SHIPBUILDING IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian Bureau

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Two steel steamships are to be built at Walsh Island in this State, and two at Williamstown near Melbourne. This announcement by Mr. W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister, follows his conference with Mr. H. W. Churchill, the new supervisor of shipbuilding for the Commonwealth Government, who recently arrived from Great Britain.

Mr. Hughes states that the four steamers will belong to Class "C" of the Isherwood type. They will be 331 feet long by 45 feet beam, and have a dead weight carrying capacity of 5300 tons. Building will begin as soon as possible. Mr. A. H. Bomphrey, the British expert appointed by the Victorian Government to manage the state shipyard at Williamstown, has been allowed to serve Victoria by the British Government, and is now preparing to begin ship construction.

"The work is being pressed on," said Mr. Hughes, "and Mr. Churchill has already visited Walsh Island and Williamstown, and has expressed satisfaction with both these yards. He is now hastening all the preliminary arrangements, and gathering a staff around him, including the experts necessary for the immediate commencement of shipbuilding. We cannot build ships without plans, and these are in a forward state. The parties concerned in shipbuilding are now busily engaged drawing up the piecework rates."

In connection with the fleet of wooden vessels being built by the United States for the Commonwealth the Victorian branch of the Federated Seamen's Union is asking that the vessels "be officered and manned by Australian seamen, who shall be selected in Australia and sent to America for the purpose."

With the clearing of the political air following the referendum and the decision in regard to the Federal Ministry, a much tighter grip is likely to be kept on the Australian coastal shipping by the Commonwealth Shipping Board. It is probable that the board will favor a pooling arrangement under which many interstate calls will be cut out and every inch of cargo space utilized. At present the management is considered efficient on the whole, but still open to criticism in various ways. Under the Commonwealth Shipping Board there is a Coastal Companies Shipping Committee and an Overseas Shipping Committee.

It is interesting to learn, on the authority of the chairman of the Australasian Steamship Owners Federation, that there is not enough tonnage available to meet all the requirements of the Commonwealth coastal trade, and that the vessels used "are being run by the owners with the object of getting the utmost efficiency out of the service."

FARM TRACTOR CREDIT URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Ohio state bankers are being asked by P. C. Berg, head of the Ohio banking department, to extend to farmers the fullest possible measure of credit for use in the purchase of farm tractors. Gov. J. M. Cox is at the head of a campaign to place at least 1500 tractors in the 88 counties of the State, which would mean nearly two for each township in which farming is the chief occupation.

PUBLIC BUILDING PROJECTS STUDIED

Mayor Peters Interrupts Work Involving
Expenditure of \$800,000 Until He Can Give
Consideration to Necessity

Work on public buildings of the city of Boston amounting in all to nearly \$800,000 has been stopped by order of Mayor Peters. The Mayor does this without prejudice to the various propositions. This action does not mean that they will not be built eventually, at least many of them, but there are certain improvements, so called, that the Mayor proposes to investigate and find if they are really necessary or desirable.

There are some undertakings to which he is opposed, as for instance, the plan to borrow \$17,500 for a house for the sheriff of Suffolk County. This plan was so interwoven with a proposed hospital for the Suffolk County Jail, to cost \$132,500, that the measures were presented to the council as one loan order. There is little doubt that this measure will remain long in the pigeonhole where measures not absolutely essential have been placed by Mr. Peters, who has to find \$4,500,000 more money with which to conduct Boston's municipal activities as proposed by the demands of the various city departments, or cut down their demands by that amount.

The Brighton Municipal Building, for which \$160,000 is appropriated by loan order, is one of these undertakings held up for the present by Mayor Peters. Desmond & Lord are the architects, and the blue prints, which cost the city \$1600, have been completed.

The two police stations, one at Hyde Park and the other in Roslindale which are to cost, it is estimated, \$125,000 each, are included in this proposition of the Mayor to consider the necessity and the measure of necessity of all proposed public building this year, at least. Station 17 is in Roslindale and Station 19 is in Hyde Park. The Mayor, in his order, does not mean to question the merit of many of these propositions. He does, it is known, propose to weigh each problem separately and determine whether or no it can be deferred until financial conditions are better.

Magnus & Walsh are the architects for the Hyde Park station while Charles E. Baldwin is the architect for the new Station 17. The blue print plans for these stations will cost the city \$1250 for each building. The West Roxbury Court House, which will cost \$115,000 when completed and for which T. G. O'Connell is the architect, is yet another of the propositions put under way by the last administration toward its close. The blue prints, plans and specifications have been completed at a cost of \$1150. Fireproofing and improvements for Faneuil Hall, under direction of and plans by the Boston Society of Architects, is one of the pending improvements which the Mayor proposes to consider. The Faneuil Hall work was estimated at \$68,000. Overhauling and repairs at the Quincy Market were estimated at \$50,000. This, too, will come before the Mayor for consideration after he has completed his work on the budget. Maher & Winchester have drawn the plans for work on the market building.

The Roslindale Municipal Building is nearly completed. It will cost about \$162,000. This work will not be interrupted.

ONTARIO'S RESOLVE TO SUPPORT THE WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Provincial Legislature unanimously adopted a resolution, presented by Sir William Hearst, Premier of Ontario, which declared the determination to wage the war to a successful conclusion and as a body reaffirmed its belief in the righteousness of the cause for which Great Britain and the Allies are fighting, and recorded its approval of the "courageous and moderate statement of our war aims recently made by His Majesty's Government."

After calling attention to the fact that Canadian soldiers had won every objective from the enemy for which they had fought, the resolution continues: "We solemnly acknowledge our everlasting debt to those who have laid down their young lives, so full of rare promise, for us and for the great cause at issue. The memory of their sacrifice will never fade. We hereby consecrate ourselves afresh, together with all the resources of the rich and fertile Province of Ontario, to the successful prosecution of the war. To that end, and confident of a patriotic response, we call upon the people of Ontario to place the demands of the war before every other consideration and by every means in their power to maintain our fighting forces, further increase our agricultural and industrial production, practice to the utmost thrift and avoidance of waste, and thus throw the whole weight of our people and our Province into the scale against our enemies until the principles for which we are fighting are crowned with victory."

MEXICO APPOINTMENT
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, Mex.—General Candido Aguilar, a son-in-law of President Carranza, has been appointed to the office of Portfolio of Foreign Relations.

Style Supreme
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SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—The Saskatchewan grain growers in convention assembled here reiterated their demands for freer trade with the United States, insisting by resolution that the duty be removed on farm implements and machinery. Greater hog production was indorsed with the rider that prices for pork and coarse grain for feeding swine be fixed by the Government.

END OF ISOLATION FOR UNITED STATES

Professor Dewey of Columbia
Says the American Idea Must
Now Enter World Considerations
at Close of the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Through the entrance of the United States into a struggle on European ground, its period of isolation has been ended, and by its contact with other nations during the period of war and reconstruction, the ideal of civil liberty, including the separation of church and State, which has been the fundamental basis for freedom in this country, should be introduced, declared Prof. John Dewey of Columbia University at today's celebration of Washington's Birthday at Smith College. L. Clark Seelye, president emeritus of Smith, delivered the invocation. The commemorative ode, written by Miss Elizabeth Jessup of Brooklyn, N. Y., was read by the author.

"America is no longer, whether for better or for worse, a people unto itself," said the speaker. "America is now in the world. Unless this change of position is to mean that we are to be affected by the jealousies, the intrigues and hostilities which have marked other nations which have been longer in the world, we must see to it that other nations are not influenced by the American idea."

"Unless our contribution to the present world struggle is to be confined to military and economic force, it must be that we have an idea to contribute, an idea to be taken into account in the world reconstruction after the war. What are the important aspects of this idea?"

"Politically it is federation; a pluribus unum, where the unity does not destroy the many, but maintains each constituent factor in full vigor. It is not accident that the conceptions of a world federation, a concert of nations, a supreme tribunal, a league of nations to enforce peace, are peculiarly American contributions. They are conceptions which spring directly out of our own experience, which we have already worked out and tested on a smaller scale in our own political life. Leaders of other nations may regard them as idiosyncratic dreams; we know better for we have done it."

"One of the greatest problems which is troubling the Old World is that of the rights of nationalities which are included within larger political units—the Poles, the Irish, the Bohemians, the Jugo-Slavs, the Jews. Here, too, the American contribution is radical. We have solved the problem by complete separation of nationality from citizenship."

"We have not only separated the church from the state, but we have separated language, cultural traditions, all that is called race, from the state—that is, from problems of political organization and power. To us language, literature, creed, group ways, all that we call national culture, are social rather than political, human rather than national interests. Let this idea fly abroad and it bears healing its wings."

"Federation and release of cultural interests from political dictation and control are the two great positive achievements of America."

ARTISTS HONORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—The Arts Club gave a farewell dinner on Thursday night to Captains Maurice Cullen, R. C. A., and Charles W. Simpson, R. C. A., who are leaving for France to make sketches at the front for the Canadian Government, for purposes of historical record.

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INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE WAR MEASURES

WHY LIBERTY BOND PRICES ADVANCED

Expectation That the Fours Will Be Converted Into the New Issue Bearing Higher Interest Rate Causes Market Activity

The announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury that the next issue of Treasury certificates of indebtedness would bear 4½ per cent interest was responsible for a good advance in the Liberty bond issues Thursday. The second 4s advanced to 97.26, which is a recovery of more than 2½ points from the low price established about a week ago. Thursday's prices compare with last week's lows as follows:

	Low	Thurs	Adv
2½s	95.46	98.14	.68
First 4s	96.04	97.50	1.46
Second 4s	94.70	97.26	2.56

Based on the precedent of the first two loans it is accepted as a practical certainty that a 4½ per cent rate on the certificates means a 4½ per cent rate on the next loan. The only element of uncertainty now remaining concerns the conversion privilege. Unless the new loan runs more than five years, the present 4s cannot be converted into it. But the recovery in price of the Liberty bond issues reflects the fairly general feeling that terms of the new bonds will be such as to permit of conversion of the 4s. Up to the present time something more than \$500,000,000 of the 3½s have been converted into 4s. There are thus outstanding about \$1,500,000,000 3½s, and more than \$4,300,000,000 first and second 4s, making a total of about \$5,800,000,000 of bonds which can be converted into a 4½ per cent loan running more than five years.

BOSTON & MAINE ANNUAL REPORT

Road Makes Another New Record in Operating Revenue, but Expenses Increased Greatly

The Boston & Maine Railroad Co. reports for December and the year ended Dec. 31 as follows:

	1917	1916
Gross	\$4,691,763	\$4,736,025
Operating expenses	4,420,276	3,408,710
Deficit after taxes	10,706	\$1,078,649
Deficit after charges	\$50,959	\$204,307
Year		
Gross	\$59,450,778	\$55,863,544
Operating expenses	47,164,948	38,257,512
Deficit after tax & chgs.	419,384	\$1,790,572

The report of operations was accompanied by a statement from James H. Hustis, temporary receiver, which said in part:

Another new record has been made in operating revenues which for 1917 amounted to \$59,450,778, an increase of \$4,067,233, or 7.3 per cent over the previous year. However, as predicted in May, 1917, at the time of the hearing of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the application for increase in freight rates, and the further hearing of the same case last November, the increased expenses have greatly exceeded the additional revenue.

For the year 1917, the operating expenses increased \$8,913,224 or \$4,845,991 more than the increase in operating revenues. In other words, with an increase of 7 per cent in revenues, the expenses increased 23 per cent.

The final net result for the year, after taxes, car hire, leased lines rentals, interest, and other charges was a deficit of \$419,384 as compared with a surplus of \$4,790,572 for the previous year. As stated at the hearings referred to, there have been extraordinary increases in wages, cost of fuel and material, also higher rates for use of freight cars of other railroads.

Increased rates of wages added over \$2,500,000 to the payroll. The higher cost of fuel increased the expenses by nearly \$4,000,000.

Much higher prices for materials further increased the expenses. Hire of freight cars increased \$392,452 which is more than accounted for by the higher rate per day charged for use of cars of other railroads. The increase of 15 per cent in this expense occurred in spite of a reduction of nearly 9 per cent in the daily average number of cars on the Boston & Maine lines.

COAL MINES SOLD

LEXINGTON, Ky.—The plant and coal mines of the Allegheny Coke Company in eastern Kentucky have been sold to the Elkhorn Coal & Coke Company for \$1,000,000.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Cloudy and warmer tonight and Saturday; probably snow; light south winds.

For New England: Cloudy and warmer tonight and Saturday; probably snow.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 19.10 a. m. 13

12 noon 15

IN OTHER CITIES

	8 a. m.
Albany	2 New Orleans
Buffalo	10 New York
Chicago	16 Philadelphia
Cincinnati	52 Pittsburgh
Cleveland	24 Portland, Me.
Des Moines	16 Portland, Ore.
Jacksonville	24 San Francisco
Kansas City	26 St. Louis
Nashville	24 Washington

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

High tide 6:21 High water, 5:25 5:25 8:44 a. m. 9:23 p. m. Length of day, 10:54 Moon sets, 4:24 a. m. LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 5:55 P. M.

NEW HAVEN ROAD'S EARNINGS DROP

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A statement of the earnings of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, the Central New England Railway Company and other separately operated companies allied with the New Haven, issued here Thursday night, shows that for the 12 months ending Dec. 31 last, their total net corporate income amounted to \$3,278,881, compared with \$9,161,229 for the similar period in 1916, a decrease of \$5,882,348.

During December last the New Haven and subsidiary lines except the Ontario Western, showed a deficit, the aggregate being \$825,967. The Ontario & Western had a profit of \$21,999.

PRICE DECLINE FOR CRUDE RUBBER

Enormous Expansion in Output in Recent Years, and Production Is Now Somewhat in Excess of the Requirements

One of the remarkable things in connection with the world war has been the continued decline in the price of crude rubber. Rubber is perhaps the only great, essential commodity which has actually declined in price in the face of world upset.

The reason for this striking exception to the general rule is that production of crude rubber has slightly exceeded demand.

Very few persons appreciate how enormous has been the expansion in the world's rubber output in recent years and particularly in the last three years. Other commodities have greatly increased their yield, but there are few, if any, that can show a 100 per cent increase in output during three years.

And yet this will be the record of rubber provided the 1918 production amounts to 300,000 tons, of which there is every reasonable expectation. In fact if the 1918 production reaches 300,000 tons the increase over the 1917 yield will be only half of what the 1917 gain was over the previous year.

In 1915 the world's rubber production was estimated by the best authorities at 140,000 tons. In 1916 the figures were 201,600 tons and in 1917 a preliminary estimate shows a total of about 270,000 tons. In other words, there was a gain of more than 68,000 tons in the 1917 production. If 1918 produces 300,000 tons of crude rubber it would mean a gain of only 30,000 tons which is less than 50 per cent of the 1917 gain of 68,000 tons.

It has been the enormous and continued expansion of far eastern plantations which has made possible the wonderful story of rubber. In 1917 the Far East produced 79 per cent of the world's rubber supply. It was in 1910 to 1911 that the far eastern plantations really began to develop and that was the first year in which they crossed Brazil in output. The far eastern yield that year was only 35,000 tons.

In the interval Brazil has stood still or slightly retrogressed, keeping its output at 30,000 to 32,000 tons yearly. The Far East in the interval has pushed its production to well above 200,000 tons.

For the next two or three years, it is very probable that the Far East, including Malaya, Dutch East Indies, Ceylon and India itself will continue to increase their yield. After that, it is a question whether the output will not stand still for a time. The war has greatly curtailed new plantings and it is new plantings which will count in production a few years hence.

That rubber is one of the great commodities which has moved along independent of the great world war, is partly explained by the fact that it is produced in a region which war has not touched. The Far East is affected to some extent by shortage of shipping, but the shortage has not been sufficient to prevent abundant supplies reaching the United States, one of the greatest rubber consuming nations in the world. In fact, the figures show that in 1916 the United States took 61 per cent of the world's rubber crop, or say 120,000 to 125,000 tons out of 201,000 tons. And in 1917 the percentage consumed in the United States was about 60.

At the beginning of 1917 the price of first latex crepe rubber, the far eastern standard, was 80 cents per pound; in February it got up as high as 90 or 91 cents per pound. During the remainder of last year there was a steady decline to a low of 54 cents. Today this rubber is selling for future delivery at 45 cents a pound, or half of the 1917 high.

There have been few industrial developments so great as that which cheap, crude rubber has made possible in the United States. It is the foundation of a business of \$600,000,000, or \$700,000,000 annual turnover.

CHICAGO BOARD PRICES ARE FIXED

CHICAGO, Ill.—Price restrictions on all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade are now in effect. At a special meeting Thursday night, a maximum price of 93 cents was fixed on all oats contracts for future delivery. It was also ruled that Thursday's closing prices for hog products should be the maximum figure. Corn and wheat maximums stand. The hog maximums are: May pork and all deliveries for 1918, \$30.55, the highest known; May lard \$26.97, July \$27.25; May short ribs \$26.50, July \$26.55. Maximum from July to the end of the year \$27.25 for lard, and \$26.55 for short ribs.

NATIONAL BISCUIT AS PEACE STOCK

Expected That the Company Will Show Improved Earnings When the War Is Over—Large Surplus Is on Hand

National Biscuit has been, by common consent, assigned to the list of peace stocks. It has been comparatively inactive in the market, but it is one of those ultimate things to which brokers and bankers have turned when customers insisted upon knowing something that might safely be classed as a peace security. The war has injuriously affected the company. And conversely peace should help it.

The company has long been known as one of the greatest single consumers of flour in the world. It has in normal times bought flour in two continents. Today it is restricted to the United States, and under food conservation plans, it may have to diversify its products and use far larger quantities of whole wheat and wheat flour substitutes than seemed likely six months ago. These changes, involving as they do the discovery of new baking formulas and the introduction of new brands take time to work out. And in the process of adjustment it is likely that net profits will shrink somewhat.

At the same time inside interests feel that National Biscuit is so solid a property, so rich in equities that it will come through the year and be able to continue the 7 per cent preferred dividend and the 7 per cent dividend on the \$29,236,000 common stock.

National Biscuit in 1917 had a year of relatively large prosperity. It earned \$9.87 a share on the common in the 11 months to Dec. 31 compared with \$9.72 in all of the fiscal year to Jan. 31, 1917, the date of the fiscal year having been changed to conform to the calendar period.

The company has broken away from the "customary price" idea and has a fluctuating selling range. It has a huge surplus of \$16,408,780, equal to \$55 a share of common. The surplus is believed to be a guarantee that the 7 per cent common dividend will be maintained even if shortage of wheat or wheat substitutes temporarily involves some hardship.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC MAKES INCREASES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Southern Pacific Company in 1917 increased its gross earnings 18.7 per cent and net after taxes 14.4 per cent. This accomplishment in the face of advances in labor, fuel and material costs is considered more than satisfactory. The operating ratio for 1917 was 62.1 per cent compared with 63.07 per cent in 1916 a comparatively unimportant change.

For 1917 earnings on the stock were at rate of approximately \$17 a share, compared with \$12.63 in 1916. Operating profits were \$59,507,253, compared with \$52,008,200. The report indicates that net balance of such items of fixed charges as are reported over non-operating income decreased \$3,369,261 last year, so that the final charge against operating earnings may be placed at \$13,216,425, compared with \$16,585,686 in 1916, giving the following result:

Operating profits \$59,507,253 \$52,008,200
Net chg over inc. 32,216,425 16,585,686
Net for stock 46,290,828 35,422,514
Of \$17.513,086 increase in operating expenses, transportation expenses accounted for \$16,390,141, or practically all. Transportation includes fuel and a large part of the labor costs. Another item that appreciably cut into earnings was taxes. For 1917 these were \$13,792,176, an increase of \$5,522,884; and for December they were \$1,161,665, an increase of \$302,067.

ATLAS POWDER CO. BUILDING PLANT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Atlas Powder Company, which has begun for the Government the construction of a \$6,000,000 nitrate of ammonia plant near Perryville, Md., has 8000 men on the foundation work. The plant will be of permanent concrete construction and it is expected to be completed by July 1. About 1000 will be employed in the manufacture of nitrate of ammonia during the war. Afterward the factory will probably be devoted to other products.

It is understood the Atlas Powder Company, as one of the largest producers of nitrate of ammonia in the country, has been appointed to build and operate the plant until the war is over as a government property, owned and financed by the United States.

SUGAR BEET PRICE RECEIVES ADVANCE

CHICAGO, Ill.—A director of the Holland-St. Louis Sugar Company says that manufacturers have agreed to pay beet growers of Michigan \$10 a ton flat for beets for the 1918-19 season, compared with about \$8.10 for the year just closed and an average for several years of \$6. Manufacturers proposed \$9 and representatives of the Food Administration \$10. Manufacturers yielded as matter of patriotism. Farmers have a certain amount of right on their side because practically all food products have advanced 100 per cent to 300 per cent, whereas sugar is only about 70 per cent higher than normal, having had the smallest advance of any food product.

DOMESTIC TRADE SITUATION BETTER

A return to more normal conditions in the domestic business of the United States has resulted from the recent tempering of the rigor of winter weather, although the recurrence of a cold wave in some sections has tended to hinder the process of recovery, says R. G. Dun's weekly review of the situation, which continues: With the continued absence of further general and severe storms, however, the derangement of production and distribution is steadily lessened and appreciably larger shipments of raw materials and merchandise reflect the breaking of the transportation tie-up.

Efforts to augment outputs of urgently needed supplies are more successful as the percentage of idle machinery diminishes through the freer movement of fuel, and the adjustment of some labor controversies has improved the industrial outlook and made possible the resumption of full operations on certain important government work.

As for months past activity in many directions is stimulated by the extensive and expanding war requirements; but the increasing restrictions on regular domestic and foreign business limit the volume of ordinary transactions and bank clearings at some leading centers do not equal those of this period in 1917, although the general level of commodity prices is now considerably higher.

STEEL SITUATION AFTER THE WAR

Opinion That United States Product Will Be in Great Demand Not Held in All Quarters—Subject Is Serious One

NEW YORK, N. Y.—There are many well-informed steel producers who do not hold the opinion that a heavy foreign demand for steel will follow the close of the war. On the other hand, they believe the United States will be confronted with severe competition from European steel manufacturing centers.

The statement has been made many times that Europe will need millions of tons of American steel for rebuilding purposes. This view is not taken seriously by steel men who have watched the development of the foreign steel industry since the beginning of the war.

Great Britain, Germany, Canada and other countries have not only greatly enlarged their steel capacity but have made remarkable headway in economy and efficiency. This increased capacity has not been fully reflected in production since the war, as demand has been confined largely to war needs requiring high-grade steel. After the war, however, Europe will be in a position to show its capacity as a producer of strictly commercial steel.

Commenting upon the steel industry after the war, a large steel manufacturer says:

"The European countries may be in debt to the extent of say about \$100,000,000,000. Great Britain, France, Russia and Belgium will owe this country billions of dollars. Is it possible that any one believes that Europe will start in by still further increasing its obligations to this country through the purchase of steel and other products?"

"Europe will seek to expand its markets, and the United States, as the richest nation in the world, will be the great objective point, or dumping ground, if you wish to put it that way. And how defenseless we will be with cost per ton steel produced now above the normal selling price of the same steel previous to the war!"

With our high wages and in the absence of a substantial protective tariff, a serious situation may confront us.

"A world-wide readjustment is the great problem that must be dealt with after the war—a readjustment of labor, prices, finance, ideas and theories. It is time that preparations were made to meet future trade changes. We should not deceive ourselves by believing that Europe will be our big customer after the war. Europe is likely to be our smallest customer. Europe may be a seller, not a buyer."

MORE CERTIFICATES OFFERED FOR SALE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Another \$500,000,000 block of treasury certificates of indebtedness in preparation for the third Liberty Loan was offered for subscription on Thursday night by Secretary McAdoo. They will bear interest at the rate of 4½ per cent as against the previous high mark of 4 per cent and will be payable March 28. Subscription books will close March 5 and payments must be made between Feb. 27 and that date.

The certificates will be in denominations of \$500, \$1000, \$5000, \$10,000 and \$100,000 will be sold at par and accrued interest and will have the same tax exemptions as previous issues.

WOOL AUCTION DATES ANNOUNCED

At a meeting of the Committee on Foreign Wool Auctions, it was decided that the remaining 26,000 bales of Australian wool will be offered for sale in Boston on the following dates: March 7 and 8; March 23 and 29; and April 17 and 18. Details of these auctions will be announced later.

COMMANDEERING OF TUGS IS PROTESTED

Fuel Administrator for New England Objects to War Department Act of Taking Over Tug Used in the Coal Trade

Protests against the Federal Government commandeering tugs in the New England coal-carrying trade and thereby reducing the amount of coal the northeastern section is able to obtain, have been sent to Dr. Harry A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator, by James J. Storow, Fuel Administrator for New England, and representatives of organized labor. The telegrams were sent following receipt of word that the War Department had commandeered the tug Tacony, which is capable of towing 200,000 tons of coal a year to New England.

Beginning tomorrow Boston retail stores will be allowed to remain open until 5:15 on Saturday afternoons. Since Feb. 8 they have been forced to close at 4:45. The Retail Trade Board of the Chamber of Commerce petitioned for the right to allow the stores to remain open until 5:15 in the afternoon on Saturdays.

For retail stores in the Boston business district, which formerly closed before 6 p. m., the effect of the rules thus modified is that such stores may open at 8:45 a. m. on every day; and shall close at 5:15 p. m. Saturdays and at 4:45 p. m. on other days. Three steamers arrived at Boston Thursday with a total of 18,628 tons of bituminous coal. The Minneapolis brought 2800 tons from Norfolk, Va., for the Fore River Shipbuilding Company at Quincy; the naval collier Achilles arrived from Lambert Point with 12,700 tons for distribution at the direction of the New England Fuel Administrator and the steamer Meteor brought 3128 tons for general distribution from Newport News, Va.

BOSTON FUEL RECEIPTS

A total of 3392 tons of coal arrived at Boston today aboard the steamer J. H. Devereaux and five barges. The steamer's cargo comprised 2400 tons of bituminous coal for a Boston coal dealer. One of the barges, with 1494 tons of hard coal, will be towed to Portland, Me., and another having 1264 tons of hard coal will be taken to Portsmouth, N. H. The rest of the barges, with 3234 tons of anthracite will discharge at Boston.

COAL CONSUMERS TO BE CLASSIFIED

United States Administrator's Preferential Order Will Put Industries on a War Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—No definite date has yet been set by the United States Fuel Administration for putting into effect the new order classifying the nation's coal consumers and placing the distribution of coal during the war on a preferential basis, it was announced at the offices of the Food Administration on Thursday. Fuel Administrator Garfield contemplates putting coal on a real war basis by dividing the consumers into four preferential classes. Under the order which will be issued by the Fuel Administration in the near future, a preferential board will be created, which will consist of representatives of the Fuel Administration, the army and navy and the Shipping Board, to pass on the importance of the consumers' needs.

The plan contemplated furnishes the first definite move to put American industry on a strictly war basis. As explained by the Fuel Administration, the purpose of the order is to be soon put into operation will be to disturb as little as possible the nation's industries. Many industries engaged in producing materials not considered essential will, it is said, be converted into munition plants.

PRESSED STEEL CAR CO'S REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Pressed Steel Car Company report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1917, shows net profits of \$2,130,308, a decrease of \$520,844. Deducting \$875,000 preferred dividends, there remained a balance of \$1,255,308 available for the \$12,500,000 common stock, equal to \$10 a share, compared with a balance equal to \$15.01 a share in 1916. The income account compares as follows:

	1917	1916
Gross sales	\$44,034,814	\$31,202,646
Net profits	2,130,308	3,051,152
Deprec	300,000	300,000
Balance	2,130,308	61,151
Prof. divs.	875,000	875,000
Common div.	875,000	875,000
Surplus for year	380,308	1,344,902

The report contains no reference to the company having made any provision for excess profits or income taxes.

CARGO OF SUGAR ARRIVES

Eight million pounds of raw sugar arrived at Boston today aboard an American steamer from Cuba for the American Sugar Refinery at South Boston. This was the fourth cargo of sugar to arrive at Boston during the last eight days.

ELECTRIC NOTES POPULAR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Philadelphia Electric Company's two-year 6 per cent notes were oversubscribed.

SOUTHERN ROAD'S EARNINGS GOOD

December Figures of the Southern Railway Regarded as Favorable in Both Gross and Net

December earnings of the Southern Railway Company, were more favorable than those reported thus far by some other railroad systems for the similar period in that gains in both gross and net as compared with the similar month a year ago were indicated. The rise in the former was approximately \$1,300,000 or 18.42 per cent and in the latter \$241,317 or 8.88 per cent. During the six months ended Dec. 31 last the gross gain was \$9,328,000 or 23.36 per cent and the net \$2,000,000 or 16.58 per cent. Practically all of the subsidiaries of the Southern also presented favorable results for December and the six months although the exhibition by the parent company was the more striking.

The exhibit of operations by the Southern, although showing improvement in net, clearly indicates that operating expenses in the territory served by the road are expanding, although perhaps to not as great extent as in other sections of the country. It is only natural that operating expenses of roads in northern or western territory during the winter months would show a considerable increase but the Southern roads should not show a corresponding rise in this respect because they are not hampered by the weather experienced by the roads in other sections of the country.

Southern Railway's earnings thus far would indicate a substantial balance available for dividends on the common stock, the six months figures showing the full half year's dividend earned on the preferred with returns equal to the annual rate of around 10 per cent on the common stock. In the face of the satisfactory operating results that have been recorded thus far, it is apparent that the company is in a position to meet its 5 per cent dividend on the preferred stock and at the same time to show a liberal balance available for the common issue. Preferred dividends were resumed on Sept. 11, last, when a disbursement of 2½ per cent was ordered payable Nov. 20 to holders of record Oct. 31.

The directors of the Southern are scheduled to meet on March 7 next. Just what action will be taken on the preferred stock dividend cannot be said, although the belief is expressed that it will be governed largely by developments in connection with the railroad bill pending in Congress. There is little question regarding the advisability of this company continuing its 5 per cent dividend on the preferred stock, and some predict that no revision in the rate will be made at that time. In some years in the past when dividends have been paid, they have been declared in February but this year there is to be no February meeting of the board.

The Southern will probably not be in the market for new funds in the immediate future, the last financing taking the form of two-year 5 per cent secured gold notes dated March 2, 1917. These notes were sold in February a year ago to a syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan & Co., the First National Bank and the National City Company. They are redeemable in whole or in part at the option of the company at 101 and interest upon 60 days' notice.

Southern railway stocks have shown no noticeable change in quotations recently, the current level being somewhat lower than the prevailing figures for 1917. There has been no wide movement in railroad shares in recent months, with the exception of the advance that followed the announcement from Washington that railroads had been taken over by the Government.

RAILWAY POINTS

Members of the Appalachian Mountain Club journeyed to New Boston, N. H., in reserved Boston & Maine equipment last evening, leaving North Station at 5 p. m.

The motive power department of the New Haven received at South Boston from the Readville shop yesterday four super-heating Baldwin mogul engines which have been rebuilt for midland division service.

The passenger department of the Boston & Albany will furnish special service from South Station to Wellesley and return tonight for the accommodation of Massachusetts Tech Combined Musical Clubs.

The operating department of the New Haven inaugurated a special milk car schedule between South Station and points north of Pittsburgh.

Two hundred and eighty cars of interchange freight passed through South Station yard during the night via the Boston & Albany, Boston & Maine, New Haven and Union Freight roads.

A special Boston & Albany train, consisting of 12 box cars left South Station in American Express Company service this morning en route to points west of Chicago.

The car department of the New Haven has added new steel coaches to the equipment of the New York Shore Line Express leaving South Station at 8:30 a. m.

CITY OF BOSTON FINANCES

The monthly statement of city and county receipts and payments by City Treasurer Slattery of Boston shows a balance on Jan. 31, exclusive of sinking funds, of \$5,901,394, compared with \$8,147,201 on Feb. 1, 1917. The receipts for the 12 months of the financial year ended Jan. 31 totaled \$56,295,017. Payments were \$58,540,824.

WAR FINANCE BILL REACHES SENATE

Proposed Measure for Aid of Contributing Industries Would Make \$4,000,000,000 Available for Use in United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate Finance Committee on Thursday completed its draft of the \$500,000,000 War Finance Corporation Bill, which was later reported to the Senate through Senator Simmons, chairman of the committee. The bill as originally drafted by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo was amended in some sections by the committee. These amendments relate to the membership of the corporation, the licensing feature and the section dealing with "exceptional cases."

Under the McAdoo bill the finance corporation had power to license the issue of all securities, except state or municipal, of over \$100,000. As amended by the committee, the licensing power is to be entrusted to a "capital issues committee," which is not

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Special weekly rates on application.
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Near Massachusetts Ave. Subway Station, which is 4 minutes to shops and theatres, 8 to South and 11 to North Stations. Good garages nearby.

The Puritan is the distinctive Boston House and is called by globe trotters one of the most homelike and attractive hotels in the world.

Our rates are wholly reasonable. It will be a pleasure to answer your inquiries and to send you our booklet of the hotel with its guide to Boston and its historic vicinity. Ask me to do so. We also have for motorists a little book of Thirty Motor Runs around Boston.

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Excellent Food and Service

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Operating also Savoy and Irvington Cafes

BY OTHER EDITORS

The United States' "Military Class"

THE OKLAHOMAN (Oklahoma City, Okla.)—Any American who feared the "militarization" of our country is no doubt rapidly being disillusioned. We have a larger army and a larger navy than we ever had before. We have an expeditionary force in France nearly as big already as any army that Napoleon ever commanded. We have more than 2,000,000 men under arms. The sight of soldiers has become so common as to attract no attention. We are accustomed, for the first time in a generation, to the uniforms and insignia of officers. We know that by another year or two we may have 4,000,000 armed men. But nobody, not even the Socialist orator who used to rant about the peril of militarizing the nation, seems worried about it. For the army gives us nothing to inspire worry. The soldiers we see mingle with the crowd and are amalgamated with it. There is nothing, aside from their uniforms, and their erect carriage, to distinguish them from our other male citizens. There is no swashbuckling among the officers. They are totally lacking in the arrogance and insolence that characterizes the military caste in Germany. There is nothing offensive about the privates. Instead of being an annoyance to a community, they're generally regarded as models worthy of emulation. We rather approve of our "military class," so far as we've gone. Because we see that there isn't any such thing, present or possible. Our soldiers and sailors recognize perfectly well that they're only ordinary citizens, equipped for a particular purpose, and destined to return to their normal place in society when the purpose is accomplished.

Lavish Use of Paper

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS—A good deal has been said about the waste of paper since the war began. But newspaper publishers seem to be the only users of paper that have exercised large economies. The mails are loaded with printed matter—first and second-class—relating to a thousand and one organizations more or less related to the war. Paper, usually of high grade, is used. If a man spent all of his time trying to absorb the fervid claims in these letters and circulars he could not keep up. Knowing this, he usually throws the whole thing, unread, in the

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waste basket. The determination to correct waste in food and fuel might strictly be applied also to printed matter, particularly as there is a shortage of paper, and prices have been forced up to a height hitherto unknown since modern processes were adopted.

The Suffrage Amendment

WISCONSIN STATE JOURNAL—The United States Senate is keen to play little, peanut politics, but it is different when it comes to handling a political measure upon which the nation's sincerity and honesty as a genuine democracy depend. We refer to the burial of the equal suffrage amendment in that body. Weeks ago, the House voted for submission of that amendment, but it has hardly been mentioned in the Senate since. But there has been plenty of senatorial howling for sacrifice and labor by the women to further the nation's business. The hypocrisy of the thing is emphasized by the fact that our highest legislative body has gone to sleep over the question of freedom or slavery. That the Senate has important war business on hand is no excuse for a body that has devoted a solid month of its time to playing miserable little party politics.

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CONTRACT TO BUILD HUTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

HALIFAX, N. S.—Bate, McMahon & Co., under the direction of the Department of Public Works at Ottawa, have commenced carrying out a \$250,000 contract. They are to construct 22 military huts on the North West Commons. Sixteen of these buildings will be two story. The ultimate use to which it is intended to place these huts is for demobilization purposes. In the meantime, they are to be used for mobilization under the Military Service Act and in cases of emergencies. The Department of Public Works also started this week to restore the dry dock to the state of efficiency it possessed before the explosion of last December.

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NOTES ON THE NEWS

Prohibition Results

On the final heatless Monday in Boston, Feb. 18, not a single arrest was made by the police for drunkenness, or any other "minor misdemeanor." This is a record without parallel in the city's history, and that it was no mere chance is shown by the fact that there was but one arrest on the preceding Monday. Such an exemplification of the benefits of prohibition will, without doubt, give added weight to the arguments of the men and women who are now urging the acceptance of the national prohibition amendment. Further benefits of prohibition are to be seen in Maine, where the jail workshop, in Auburn, has been closed because of the lack of occupants. The prisoners formerly made bootlegs in this shop, but, in recent months, there have been so few inmates that not enough bootlegs have been made to pay for keeping up steam. The enforcement of prohibition is now strict all over the State of Maine, as a result of the popular vote of the people at the primaries, last fall, to the effect that sheriffs and deputies may be summarily removed from office, upon proof that they are not giving strict attention to the duties of their office. In this vote the majority of the people of Maine registered their emphatic repudiation of the old slur that no-license was a joke in their State.

Better Rural Schools

It has become generally evident that rural school improvement will have much to do with encouraging young people, of the country districts of the United States, to stay on the farms in these times when increased production from the land is a necessity for the prosecution of the war. The United States Bureau of Education has gone to the root of things in its widespread effort to keep good teachers in the rural schools; everywhere persuasion is being used to induce the small communities to make it worth while for their teachers to remain in the country. Since teachers are none too well paid at best, it is but natural that they should forsake village positions at the first opportunity of obtaining a place in the city at increased salary. The federal authorities are trying to point out to every community that poor schools mean a lowered tone for the whole district, and even means that the young people of the community will be more than ever inclined to go to the city, that they may obtain the educational advantages that are denied to them at home. Many of the states are aware of the situation, and are helping the smaller communities to bear the expense of all schools above the elementary grades. The colleges, too, often in cooperation with the state governments, are extending, through the correspondence method, the opportunities for the rural worker to obtain, at nominal expense, an academic education without leaving the farm.

The Useful Shark

Sharkskin, as a material for shoe-making, has become commercially practicable, and is coming in increased quantities into the market to supplement leather. Vessels from Cuba are bringing to the United States as many as 10,000 sharkskins a week. One manufacturer in Newark, N. J., is devoting most of his factory to the making of shoes from the new material, and other shoemakers are experimenting. Pigskin has been found to make a suitable material for reinforcing shoes made from sharkskins. Hawaii is already busy in the new trade, and is shipping sharkskins as well as canning shark meat. The manufacturer of shoe material from denizens of the sea is, of course, not so new as it seems at first thought. For many years leather made from porpoise hides has been in heavy demand for the manufacture of waterproof footwear. The price of the leather and the skins used in shoe manufacture is very high. Leather itself, averaging its various grades, costs twice as much as before the outbreak of the European war, while kid costs from two to three times as much. Experts in the shoe district estimate that the Government has spent at least \$150,000,000 for leather to be used for shoes, harness, and other purposes. Not only have enormous amounts of leather been used for the shoes which are furnished to the soldiers, but there has also been a tremendous demand for shoes and puttees which officers buy with their private means.

THE BOLSHEVIKI AND THE ALLIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. PARIS, France.—The situation in Russia and the position and outlook of the present Bolshevik Government is lucidly summed up in a leading article in *L'Homme Libre*. "After the clear statements of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Wilson, will the Bolsheviks rally in support of the Entente's peace conditions," asks the writer, and answers that it is idle to believe that such will be the case. "Between the Allies and the Bolsheviks," he says, "there is a gulf." Sufficient attestation was not paid in the past to the Zimmerwald program which contained the whole thesis of Maximilian. Lenin, an obscure Russian émigré from Geneva, and a writer for the Berlin Tagblatt, even at that time maintained that the origin of the war did not matter, that all kinds of imperialism were alike, that all bourgeois and capitalist governments were guilty and that it was useless to inquire which was the aggressor or which nation was responsible for the war. Lenin was an exile, intensely bitter in feeling, who refused to attempt to distinguish between the just and the unjust, and took refuge in savage hatreds. He could not reason about the European War, and saw only one way of escape, that of revolution. In discussing the attitude of the Social Democratic Party at the Congress of Essen, in 1907,

Bebel said that a distinction must be drawn between offensive and defensive wars and that although, if a war broke out, no government could be held innocent, it would be the duty of the Social Democrats to turn against the Government which declared war. The French Socialists were therefore faithful to the viewpoint of the International when they accepted the responsibility of declaring which Government was the aggressor and declared against the Central Empires.

Germany, who at the Hague Conference had opposed arbitration, in July, 1914, refused the arbitration of the Hague, proposed by the Tzar, and the mediation of England, France, Germany and Italy, between Austria and Serbia. Germany supported her ally in an unjust quarrel, scouted every political method for stopping the conflict, declared war on France on a futile pretext, violated Belgian neutrality, guaranteed by her own signature, and invaded France when the French armies were 10 kilometers behind the frontier. Germany was the aggressor. Far from betraying the views of the International at the Zimmerwaldian pretended, the French Socialists made war on war. Those responsible for the prolongation of the war were the Socialists of Germany and Austria who had supported their guilty governments, and it was because the French peasants and workmen had seen that justice and right were the mainstay of their cause that they had taken up arms and fought so unflinchingly. They did not wish for war, but they had accepted it in defense of their land and for the sake of an ideal, the freedom of the nations. If the Union Sacrée had been valued and if, after 3½ years of war, France still held firm it was because she had never doubted the righteousness of her cause. They were fighting against injustice and violence, and for the reestablishment of peace, and neither the Zimmerwaldian nor his twin brother the Bolshevik would ever make them change their opinion. Lenin and his comrades, having adopted the German point of view about them, had represented them to the Russian people as a hapless nation, a prey to the madness of conquest.

The Pravda had denounced them as wild annexationists. For six months a mad campaign had been carried on, supported by millions of German money, in order to ruin the alliance and detach Russia from them. The Leninist papers had persuaded the people that the Entente was sacrificing the Russian armies in order to satisfy the ambition of Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Sonnino. In a country where instincts were generous and reasoning power feeble, slander, repeated day after day, had finally gone too much for the courage of the race. The Russians really believed they were helping the French proletariat by fraternizing with the enemy, and their misfortunes and their ignorance must be their excuse, but those who had taken advantage of them and brought about the inevitable catastrophe must be regarded as dishonest people and the accomplices of Kaiserism.

If Lenin, as he claimed, wished to destroy that tyranny, he ought, if he were faithful to the International, to lead Russia to join the crusade carried on by the allied democracies against the autocrat governments. Far from doing so he had disarmed the country and given it over, first to anarchy and then to the enemy. He had broken the treaty of alliance with the nations which had been unjustly attacked, he had treated with the aggressors, and at Brest-Litovsk had only maintained absurd contentions at which Germany laughed, since Russia no longer had an army. It was impossible, the writer declared, to believe in the sincerity of a man all of whose acts had served the interests of Germany so well that they roused suspicion, and, in spite of his changes and tacklings, and his pretensions to independence, he was still working to bring about a German peace. Such vain dreams as that the sub-lieutenant, Krylenko, was more than a match for the generals of the German Empire ought to do for the unhappy mystics who believed in Lenin as they had believed in Rasputin, but at the end of democracy, the heir of Greek finance and Roman solidarity, was not to be deceived by such clumsy lies.

The writer affirmed that the Bolsheviks despised the French Socialists, and made no distinction between the imperialism of the Allies and that of the Central Empires. There were signs of trouble ahead for the Bolsheviks with the Poles, the Cossacks and the Lithuanians, who looked to the present régime in Russia for their independence, and feared to fall into Germany's hands. After summing up the present situation, the writer expressed his conviction that the Bolsheviks would not always remain in power and that the real Russia would arise from the ruins, but that it was idle for the French to try blandishments on those who despised them, and who dreamed that they might bring upon France the same fate to which they were reducing Russia, in other words defeat and servitude.

WOMEN'S LEAGUE URGES REPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau.

TORONTO, Ont.—The Ontario Women's Citizens League has petitioned the Government to consider several important reforms among them being the eligibility of women to sit in the Provincial Legislature and civic councils on the same terms as men; to grant farmers' daughters of 21 years of age the same rights as farmers' sons; to extend the time between nomination and elections and not to have the elections on New Year's Day; that for the purpose of extending the franchise to a large number of women vitally interested in municipal affairs, the married woman's housekeeping allowance be considered her personal income as she is worth at least \$400 a year in her capacity of housekeeper, and that voters for members of the Board of Education be of British birth or naturalization.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Capt. Franklin P. Adams, U. S. A., who has been serving the intelligence office of the War College, Washington, D. C., since December, has been ordered to France, where he will act as a contributing editor to the paper called *The Stars and Stripes*, which is to be the trench newspaper of the American Expeditionary Force. Captain Adams is a clever humorist and commentator on men and books, whose department, "The Conning Tower," which he formerly conducted in the New York Tribune and later for a syndicate of dailies, gave him a national reputation as a writer and critic. He will find many former admirers among his readers in France, and can do much toward bringing to them good cheer as they do their work as combatants and as servants of democracy's cause. Captain Adams made his first reputation as a clever journalist in Chicago. His first New York opportunity to win favor was on the Evening Mail, where he worked from 1904 to 1913. Then he transferred to the Tribune, where he added much to his fame. He has wider intellectual interests and keener social sympathies than most men who conduct "columns" in the daily press, and he is specially clever in adaptation and parody of the Greek and Latin classics for purposes of contemporary satire. As so much of the best literary art of France has found its opportunity for expression in the trench papers of the soldiers, it is gratifying that the American official paper is to have a light touch and quality of literature given to it by Mr. Adams.

Lord Aldenham, who is president of the Anglo-South American Central Club, an organization in London which is looking after the welfare of British soldiers from Central and South America and Mexico, is a well-known figure in the City of London. He represented the City in the House of Commons from 1892 to 1906, when he retired in favor of the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, after that statesman's defeat in Manchester. Lord Aldenham was educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford, and is a partner in the firm of Antony Gibbs & Sons of London.

Charles Ricketson Allen, who is to have charge of the instructors' training school for shipbuilders, which is opening at Hog Island, in Pennsylvania, under the patronage of the Emergency Fleet Corporation's department of industrial training, has had a long and honorable career in the State of Massachusetts as an educator, with specialized knowledge of a sort that the nation can now use in the way above described. Much of his life has been identified with the city of New Bedford, where as a boy he went to the Friend's School. After graduating from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology he returned to teach in the public schools, and later to experiment with industrial education in a way that gave him a state reputation, and led to his being invited to come to Boston and act as agent of the State Board of Education in furthering industrial education throughout the Commonwealth. That was in 1911, and as the work developed, as the new type of education took root and the need of teachers for it became apparent, he was made agent in charge of the state school for training vocational school teachers. Since 1914 he has been organizing this arm of the state's teaching staff, and incidentally speaking and writing about it for New England and national audiences as opportunity has offered. Consequently he has a reputation far beyond the region in which he actually works.

Nelson P. Brown, who has been First Assistant Attorney-General of Massachusetts since 1915, has been nominated by Governor McCall to be a judge of the Superior Court of Massachusetts. He is a native of Cambridge, who graduated at Dartmouth College in 1899 and then entered the law school of Harvard University, from which he came forth with the degree of LL. B. in 1904. His political career began in the city of Everett, where he was solicitor from 1908 to 1912. The next year he joined the staff of the district attorney of Middlesex County, and in 1915 was invited to enter the office of the state's attorney-general, where he was entrusted with important affairs, able handling of which has brought him to the attention of the courts and of the Governor of the Commonwealth. His standards of professional honor and civic duty have been high, and he has labored to make his theory and his practice agree as far as possible.

Prof. E. Dana Dorand of the University of Minnesota, for whose dismissal from the faculty, as a professor of economics, the State Federation of Labor and the Farmers Non-Partisan Alliance are petitioning, was appointed last October by the Federal Food Commission a special commissioner to investigate the live stock and packing industry, his specialty as an economist being in the field of agricultural economics. He is a graduate of Oberlin College, Ohio, who, after studying at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., worked for two years in the legislative reference library at Albany, N. Y. He then went to Leland Stanford Jr. University, California, and taught administration and finance. Then came a time of service with the Federal Industrial Commission, he acting as its secretary. Harvard then used him in its graduate school as a teacher of economics. He gained wide national fame as director of the census bureau in taking the National Census of 1900. Later came a period of service as examiner in the Department of Corporations, Washington; and then the call to the University of Minnesota in 1913. The charge made against him by the present petitioners for his removal is that he visited Washington during the last Congress and, for a fee received from the packers of Chicago, lobbied against the Borland resolution providing for an investigation of the packing business.

REFURNISHING HOMES IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau. MONTREAL, Que.—A committee of women has been formed here to defray the cost of furnishing the homes of some of the people of the reconquered regions of France, in connection with similar committees in Quebec and Ottawa. An "army" of mobilization will be formed, whose membership fees will amount to \$3,760.

SHORTAGE OF SEAMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau. VANCOUVER, B. C.—Fishing schooners from Vancouver are finding difficulty in getting crews. The explanation

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LEGISLATURE OF PORTO RICO MEETS

Special Session Called—Question
of Time Limit Still Unsettled
—Mr. Shafroth Consulted

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

SAN JUAN, P. R.—Further difficulties and possibilities of misunderstanding arising out of the Legislature in December, deciding to keep itself going on indefinitely were removed on Wednesday, Feb. 5, when, after being in session since Monday morning, the regular session adjourned sine die.

A special session, the call for which was issued Tuesday, was immediately convened and will remain in session for 10 days to consider matters set forth in the call.

The adjournment of the regular session, after a recess of almost two months, was brought about after conference between the leaders of the two houses and after it had become pretty clearly understood that any legislative action which the adjourned session might undertake would be tested in the courts and probably held to be illegal.

Resident Commissioner Felix Cordova Davila, who returned to the island to attend the Unionist convention and help make peace between the party and Governor Yager, brought with him, it is said, pretty straight information from Washington as to just what the intent of Congress had been in fixing the time limits on legislative sessions. From Senator Shafroth, chairman of the Senate Committee on the Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, Commissioner Cordova Davila is said to have learned that there was little hope that the provisions of the Jones Act would be interpreted by the courts as giving the Legislature the right to remain in continuous session.

SENATOR SHAFROTH

Senator Shafroth, who had framed that portion of the new law, is said to have informed the Resident Commissioner that in various states having practically the same law it had never been interpreted as giving the Legislature the right to continue indefinitely in session by the process of recessing.

PROBABLY AN EQUALLY IMPORTANT

factor in eliminating the difficulties which formerly existed has been time itself. When the Legislature recessed in December a none too friendly feeling toward the Governor existed and the two months which have elapsed since then have rubbed out many if not all of the wrinkles. The session recessed last December with Mr. Barcelo, president of the Senate and head of the Unionist party, asserting that Governor Yager would have to change his tactics or resign. Mr. Barcelo's present attitude toward the Governor may be expressed in entirely different language and a state of peace and friendliness between the Legislature and the Governor has been restored.

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MISCELLANEOUS

LEGAL NOTICES
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS—
State House, Boston, Feb. 21, 1918. The
Committee on Social Welfare will give a hearing
to parties interested in Senate No. 160, petition
of George W. Jones that the Massachusetts
Commission for the Blind be authorized to
give certain aid to blind persons in business;
H. 752 that the Massachusetts Commission for
the Blind establish workshops and industrial
schools for the blind and that the duties of
the board be enlarged and defined; and
H. 753 that planning boards in cities and towns
be given the powers of boards of survey—at
Room No. 460, State House, on Friday, Mar. 1,
at 10:30 o'clock A. M. EDWARD B. EAMES,
Chairman. ROBERT S. CORRIGAN, Clerk of the
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THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY



Constantinople, the northern terminus

IT IS, perhaps, not too much to say that no single project in history has bulked so large in the world's affairs, or has been the cause of so many and so great happenings, as that strange disjointed thread of steel, by which, for over 17 years, it has been sought to link Constantinople with Baghdad and, away behind Constantinople, Berlin, and, away beyond Baghdad, the Persian Gulf. "In the last analysis," says Morris Jastrow, in his valuable book on the subject, "the Baghdad Railway will be found to be the largest single contributing factor in bringing on the war, because through it, more than through any other cause, the mutual distrust of international diplomacy became nurtured until the entire atmosphere amongst European Powers has been vitiated."

Be this as it may, it is certain that, during the 15 years immediately preceding the war, the Baghdad Railway was one of the stock discussions of diplomacy. There were few international considerations which it did not touch, and it stood to Europe as a symbol and a sign for that vaguely defined "threat of dominance" which it was the object of one group to realize and of the other to resist. France, Germany, Russia, Turkey and the United Kingdom, to mention only those countries most immediately concerned, held high dispute over the question on all occasions. The world



an agreement by which the all important question of the United Kingdom's preponderant influence on the Persian Gulf was to be fully recognized by Germany. How this was to be achieved, whether by England assuming complete control of the famous link between Baghdad and the headwaters of the gulf, or by a powerful representation of the United Kingdom on the directorate of the railway, is not known. In any case, to consider

inquire into the matter. Everything at first seemed to go well and more than well. The committee decided in favor of the scheme; the Government of India concurred, and altogether the troubles experienced in Egypt in the early eighties, and the doubt they created as to the safety of the Suez Canal, rendered the scheme something more than popular. The inevitable financier, however, looked on the matter doubtfully and, before anything in the nature of a government guarantee had been mooted, the occupation of Egypt by the British and the conviction which, almost at once, obtained that they intended to remain there, removed the question out of the realm of urgency, and the Euphrates Valley railway scheme was quite definitely shelved.

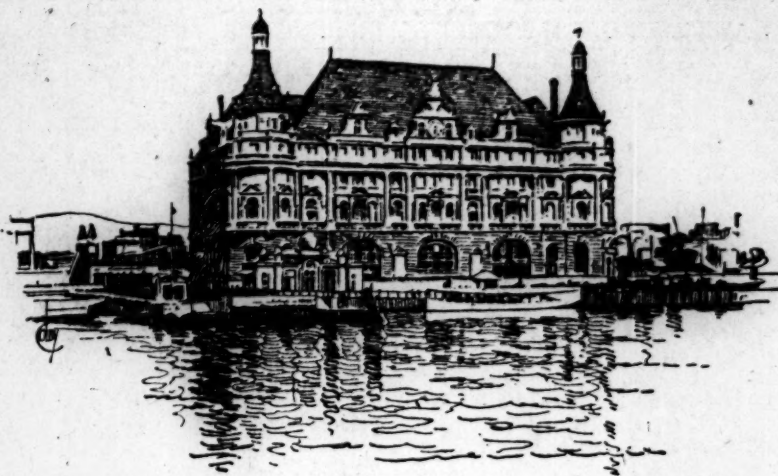
Whether for good or ill, it was certainly a lost opportunity. In the seventies of last century, Great Britain could get anything she wanted in Turkey without any difficulty. Great Britain had stood between the Ottoman and the advancing Russian host in the Russo-Turkish war, and it was the presence of the British fleet in the Bosphorus which prevented the Russians from taking possession of the famous waterway. And the Turk was grateful, with all that gratitude which may be summed up in the definition "a lively expectation of favors to come." With the advent of Mr. Gladstone to power in 1880, however, a great change took place in the attitude of the United Kingdom toward Turkey. Mr. Gladstone had not minced matters over the Bulgarian atrocities. The Yildiz Kiosk was still smarting under the cry, "Guard Assassin!" and the memorable phrase in which the indignant British statesman had urged the ejection of the Turk from Europe "bag and baggage." Then, on the top of Mr. Gladstone's furious indictment, came the British policy in Egypt, and the regard of the Sublime Porte for Whitehall steadily cooled.

Germany saw her opportunity, and availed herself of it. Henceforth, Germany was to be the friend, and was to stand up for Turkey and very closely beside her, even if all the rest of Europe, aghast at her many atrocities, was against her. An early expression of Germany's newly acquired influence in Constantinople, was the granting to a German syndicate of a concession for the construction of a railway to Angora, a town in the middle of Asia Minor, but considerably nearer the Black Sea coast than the Mediterranean. In 1893, this line was completed, and the Turkish Government, in consideration for the capital expended, guaranteed a gross return to the promoters of 15,000 francs per kilometer. This

was the beginning of the whole matter. The completion of the line to Angora was immediately followed by a resuscitation of the idea of a railway to Baghdad and the Persian Gulf. Angora was well on the way, ideas on communication were steadily enlarging, and Turkey was slowly and reluctantly awakening to the necessity of making some show of developing her domains. There were various applications for the project, but the Germans stolidly held the field against all comers, and ultimately obtained permission to extend their railway from Angora right through Asia Minor to Diabekir, the old town on the upper reaches of the Tigris, and from Diabekir to Baghdad and ultimately to the Persian Gulf.

The question, however, was not to be so easily arranged. Russia had something very much indeed to say about it. St. Petersburg had her own ideas about the development of northern Asia Minor, and she had no intention of allowing her ancient enemy, the Turk, thus to provide himself with a first-class strategic railway from his capital almost to the Russian Caucasian frontier. She lodged an objection to the German project quite definitely and decisively. The result was that Turkey was obliged to accept the Black Sea Basin Agreement, which reserved to Russia the right to undertake railway enterprises in the north of Asia Minor, and this, without specifically mentioning it, effectively "crowded out" the German project. There are, however, other ways to Baghdad than over the great caravan routes round by Diabekir, and, balked at one point, the Germans determined they would succeed at another. The original Anatolian company had not been idle. They had obtained an extension of their original concession, which gave them a right to construct a long branch to Konia. The construction of this branch was pushed forward, and, when it was completed, as it was in 1897, the Baghdad Railway project became, once more, a subject for "burning discussion."

And now the interest in the question shifts definitely to Constantinople. At Constantinople, about this time, Germany had a remarkable representative. Marschall von Bieberstein was no ordinary diplomatist. He was the apostle of the new "frankness and good fellowship" which the world has come, all too well, to understand in



The railway station at Skutari, opposite Constantinople

Germany's representatives during the past three years. Von Bieberstein had a large manner and a large way with him. To those who came to him for information, he told "everything." They went out from his presence feeling that they knew as much as he did, and that the only regret of the Ambassador was that he had not anything more that he could tell them. And so Baron Marschall laughed his way into



In Aleppo

power at the Yildiz Kiosk, and diverted all suspicion amongst his colleagues with a slap on the back. The British Ambassador and the German Ambassador measured swords. The British Ambassador was both astute and able, but Baron Marschall von Bieberstein was more able and more astute. His one

that, when the line was completed, Hamburg would be only some seven or eight days' journey from the Persian Gulf, and, from thence, only another four additional days' voyage to India. The British Government at once took action. Lord Cranborne, who was then Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, stated, quite definitely, in the House of Commons, that the maintenance of the status quo in the Persian Gulf was incompatible with the occupation by any power of a port on these waters. The Government, meanwhile, had adopted the drastic policy of establishing a British protectorate over the Sultanate of Kuwait, at the head of the Persian Gulf, thus effectively barring Germany from the most favorable terminus of her proposed railway.

The Germans, however, persisted. A new terminus at Fao, some 60 miles south of Basra, was fixed upon, and the famous Baghdad Railway convention with Turkey was actually signed in January, 1902. Neither France nor the United Kingdom knew quite how to take the matter. In England, feeling ran very high against the Government for not having in some way prevented the convention from being consummated. Mr. Balfour, who was then Prime Minister, was in favor of the United Kingdom participating in the scheme rather than leaving it entirely in German hands, but the outcry was such that this was found to be impossible and the negotiations were abandoned. In France, after the most bitter and stormy debate in the Chamber, a compromise was reached, which provided that, while Baghdad Railway stock would not be quoted on the Paris Bourse, French capitalists were permitted to invest in it, if they so desired. As a matter of fact, they did invest to some purpose, to such pur-

great aim was the securing of the concession for the Baghdad line. It was impossible, of course, entirely to conceal a project so gigantic. Everybody knew that it constituted one of Germany's dreams, but, so ably did Baron Marschall do his work, that he had the concession in his pocket before the other powers woke to a realization of what had really been accomplished.

Then the storm broke. France, Russia and the United Kingdom, all insisting that the line was prejudicial to their economic and strategic interests, entered vigorous protests against the concession. It was a long drawn out struggle, but, whatever went on in Constantinople, Berlin, Paris or London did not for a moment stay the

post that, eight years later, namely, in 1910, they held 30 per cent of the capital as against Germany's 40 per cent, but they never gained any effective voice in the control of the enterprise, which remained from first to last a German concern. Mr. Jastrow states that, according to the latest data, the directorate of the company at the outbreak of the war consisted of 26, distributed as follows: 11 Germans, 8 French, 4 Turks, 1 Austrian and 2 Swiss, that is 18 votes controlled by Germany.

But to return to the great question



A station scene en route

work of the engineers in Asia Minor. Mile after mile the narrow thread crept out over the desolate rolling country beyond Konia, the ancient Iconium of St. Paul's day, until it reached Bulgurli, 125 miles to the southwest, along the road to Baghdad. Meanwhile, however, a veritable flood of controversy had swept over Europe. Germany had, at first, made a great show of desiring to internationalize the project. She offered both British and French capitalists a share in the enterprise. It requires, however, only a very superficial analysis of the position to see that control must always have rested in German hands. There were to be 11 directors; five of these were to be appointed by the Anatolian Railway, an entirely German concern, and Germany could always have controlled the Ottoman representatives.

Great Britain thoroughly distrusted the whole enterprise, root and branch. She regarded it as a menace to India, and was confirmed in this suspicion by the open boasts of the Pan-German element in Germany, which rejoiced over the coming German colonization of Asia Minor and over the fact

of the building of the line. The first section, that from Konia to Bulgurli, was completed and opened for traffic in October, 1904. The construction of this section was a simple matter. The route chosen passed over level ground, with nothing on either side but interminable stretches of country, miles and miles of bare plain with cowering, tiny mud villages here and there. So the line ran on to Eregli and beyond Eregli to Bulgurli, and here the work was interrupted for seven years. The simplicity of construction, indeed, in the first section was in striking contrast with the difficulties which presented themselves in the second section. Here the engineers were confronted with the great towering mass of the Taurus. The railway was pushed just as far into the maze of rolling foothills as was compatible with cheap construction and there came to a halt.

Bulgurli lies at about 3700 feet above the sea, and the work of carrying the line to the top of the watershed, some 1800 feet higher, was not specially difficult, neither was the drop-down to Ulu-Kishla at the other side. At Ulu-

Kishla, however, there occurs a remarkable change in the nature of the ground, and from that point downward to Bosant the construction of the railway was both difficult and troublesome. Near Ulu-Kishla there is the mouth of a long and narrow gorge extending for over 25 miles, and flanked by high and jagged hills which overhang the route. The railway had no choice but to travel by this gorge, and as the gradient varies from about 1 in 50 to 1 in 80, the problem which confronted the engineers of securing a reasonable gradient by means of sweeps and curves, may be easily imagined.

This long ravine ends in a curious valley, known in ancient times as the Vale of Podandus, and in the present day Bosant. It is completely girt about by high mountains, and the great problem was how to get the line out of the Bosant Valley. It was no use to try and follow still the stream which flowed along the ravine already described, because this stream, when confronted with the mountain barrier, dived underground, and emerged on the other side. It was here that the famous tunnel became necessary, and the story of the completion of this tunnel is one of the few pieces of information in regard to the progress of the railway which

quickly resumed, and was carried on at several points at the same time. The exact progress of the great undertaking, however, it has never been easy to ascertain. At the outbreak of the war, the second section, across the Taurus, was almost completed, all that was necessary to open the way to Adana being the completion of a tunnel and the most difficult stretch of the line, measuring some 26 miles in the heart of the Taurus. Some time ago, it was stated officially in Berlin that this stretch had been completed. Meanwhile, great progress had been made with the line east of the Taurus, and, today, as far as is known, it is possible to travel from Adana, by way of Aleppo, northeast over the desert across the Euphrates, and on through Jerabib to Ras-el-Ain. While this was being done, the line was also marching



The narrow, crowded streets of Baghdad

the German authorities have permitted to become public since the outbreak of the war.

It was in the face of all these problems that, after the opening of the line as far as Bulgurli, in the October of 1904, the work remained at a standstill for seven years, and it was during these seven years that the world came to recognize the Baghdad Railway as a kind of Greek

out from Baghdad itself to meet the incoming one from the shores of the Bosphorus, and, when last heard of, had reached Tekrit, some hundred miles northwest of the ancient city of the Kalifs. Between Tekrit and Ras-el-Ain is a distance of about 400 miles, and this still remains to be bridged.

Such is a short history of the great project. As to Germany's hopes and aims in regard to it, the last three and a half years have been steadily piecing them together. The dreams of Friedrich Naumann and the story of Mittel-Europa begin and end along the line to Baghdad. The colonization of Asia Minor, the reduction of Turkey to vassalage, the absorption of Mesopotamia and, finally, the "extension of the mailed fist toward India," was a German dream, some part of which, at any rate, has been temporarily realized. The terms of the original convention stipulated that everybody connected with the railway was "to wear a fez," and Germany has faithfully observed this requirement. Amongst the great army of colonists who have gone out from Germany and spread themselves over this historic highway to the East, it was recognized as "one of the sacrifices required by the fatherland." To the Turk, seeking to save his face, the camouflaging of the infidel was everything, and the infidel, in this case, was only too glad to be camouflaged, until the coming of the day when it would be no longer necessary.

Illustrations drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photographs by Paul Thompson and Underwood & Underwood

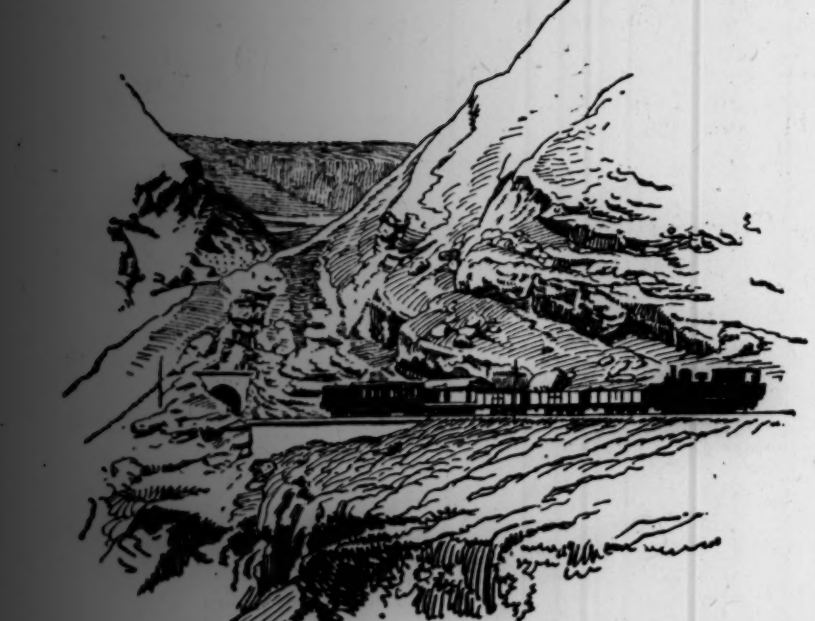


chorus of European diplomacy. Almost every day some item of news, generally very financial and very dry-as-dust, would appear in the papers about it, messages from Paris, from St. Petersburg or Berlin, but it was not until 1911 that, after long and tedious negotiation, work was resumed again.

The Tzar had visited the Kaiser at Potsdam, in December, 1910, and, the following August, it was announced that Russia had withdrawn her opposition to the project and had expressed her willingness to add to the usefulness of the Baghdad line by the construction of lines through Persia to connect with it. Work was now



Off the port of Basra, on the Euphrates



In the Alexandretta mountain passes

at large, it is true, learned few details. The great mass of the mighty debate is still buried deep in the pigeonholes of a dozen foreign offices. Nevertheless, the ordinary man had information enough thrust upon him to enable him to gauge the fact that great things were afoot, even if he did not fully comprehend all that was involved.

In the first week of August, 1914, the curtain was hurriedly rung down on the whole matter, just—so report, at any rate, has it—when the United Kingdom and Germany had reached

that question is to take the end before the beginning. When the lights went out so suddenly in the August of 1914, it was on the third or fourth act of a drama which had its prologue half a century and more before.

The idea of a railway to Baghdad is, indeed, a very old one. It found its first great advocate in Sir William Andrew, the well-known Indian railway official, just over 60 years ago. Sir Andrew was convinced of the feasibility and importance of such a project, which he declared in the grandiloquent language of his day would "bind the vast population of Hindustan by an iron link with the people of Europe." He favored what has come to be known as the Euphrates Valley route, that is, a way starting from the Gulf of Alexandretta and running, via Aleppo and the Euphrates, to Baghdad; and, in 1872, he triumphed so far as to obtain the appointment of a select committee of the British House of Commons to



The old way across the sands, and the new

THE HOME FORUM

"Draw Nigh to God"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE is teaching mankind how to fulfill the saying of James, "Draw nigh to God, and he will draw nigh to you," by revealing God as divine Mind, omnipresent and omnipotent. One distinguishing feature of Christian Science is the way in which it enables those who make a serious study of it and who understand its teachings to realize that God not only exists, but that he exists as the one infinite source of good.

What, more particularly, does it mean to draw nigh to God? Obviously it cannot be that a man approaches God as he would another human being. Human eye cannot see God; human hand cannot touch God. Indeed, the divine Mind is not recognized at all by the material senses, which cannot reveal or recognize a single idea of Truth. This being so, Christian Science declares material sense to be unreal or false belief. But while men cannot draw nigh to God through the physical senses, Christian Science teaches how it is done through spiritual sense.

Before the discovery of Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy, God was but dimly understood by mankind. It is true that Christ Jesus revealed the divine nature nineteen centuries ago, showing God to be Spirit and Truth, and proving the truth of his teaching in his life and by his wonderful works, but the world had lost the spiritual significance of his message, and with the loss of spiritual understanding spiritual healing had also disappeared. And what had taken its place? A faith in God which was erratic, spasmodic, feeble. Sometimes faith in good did burst forth in a bright glow when tyranny endeavored to destroy human liberty; but always it tended to limitation because it was not firmly based on the understanding of divine Principle. When, however, Christian Science revealed God in a definite, concrete way, as Principle, as Mind, which could really be known and not simply believed in, it was made perfectly clear how to draw nigh to Him. Now, as Mrs. Eddy writes on page vii of the Preface of Science and Health, "Ignorance of God is no longer the stepping-stone to faith."

The drawing nigh to God is the getting to know something about God, and to this end a man must be willing to learn that about God which is true. The truth about God, of course, has always been the same. But the revelation of Truth to the world has been going on ever since good was first re-

organized and practiced by mankind. Christian Science is the result of this progressive revelation. Christian Science shows forth that which was discovered concerning God by the prophets and by Christ Jesus, and it illumines these discoveries, and translates them into terms suitable to the present age.

Christian Science declares God to be self-existent, to be infinite Truth, Life, and Love. Notice the word infinite. It means all-inclusive: nothing can exist outside of infinity. It is most important to see this, because unless it be recognized that God is infinite one will fail to understand the relationship existing between God and His spiritual creation. Since God is infinite Truth, Life, and Love, it follows that what the human mind believes to be the opposite of Truth, Life, and Love has no real existence and is simply error of belief. This is how Mrs. Eddy writes on the point on page 243 of Science and Health: "Truth has no consciousness of error. Love has no sense of hatred. Life has no partnership with death. Truth, Life, and Love are a law of annihilation to everything unlike themselves, because they declare nothing except God."

To draw nigh to God is to know the truth about God; and for God to draw nigh to men is for mankind to realize that man is the creation of God, living under the guidance and government of spiritual law. And as God is infinite Mind, there is only one real consciousness, that which is cognizant of the things of Mind; also, since Mind is infinite good, there can be no real consciousness of inharmonious or imperfect of any kind. It is exactly as this is recognized by a man that he escapes from the human illusion which seeks to convince him that error as inharmonious or imperfect is real. Similarly, divine Love has to be recognized as infinite, as the only real presence and power. What should follow upon this recognition? That the opposite of divine Love, that which men call hate, malice, anger, all evil, is unreal. The human mind refuses to call these human passions unreal; but let a man draw himself apart and let him ponder what is

really implied in the truth that God is infinite Love, and he will utterly fail to convince himself that the opposite of divine Love exists anywhere as reality, because he knows that infinity includes all. He will, consequently, see the futility of continuing to believe in evil as reality, and will begin thereafter to rid himself of the error which does nothing but crush the happiness out of his life. Belief in evil never did anything helpful to any man at any time. On the contrary every evil belief which has been entertained by the human consciousness has directly resulted in the destruction of human peace and in the diminution of human vitality.

Again, what a help it is to gain an understanding of God as infinite Life. Take a cursory glance over the face of the world today, and men are found believing to an extraordinary extent in the very reverse of Life. They have formulated to themselves material laws which limit them in all directions. Who, for instance, can estimate the effect which has been wrought by the fallacy that life should fall at threescore years and ten? But this belief, and all other such beliefs in limitation, are being exposed and destroyed through the truth which Christian Science reveals. Men draw nigh to God as they understand Him and apply their understanding to the overcoming and destruction of the errors of material sense. To repeat, "Truth, Life, and Love are a law of annihilation to everything unlike themselves, because they declare nothing except God."

The Smoothest Greensward

The smoothest greensward, dry and shorn.

Where glowing sundrops seem to burn
Like ardent tears from Phœbus' eye
Fallen in golden showers from high
Primroses, king-cups, cuckoo-buds,
And pansies cloak in yellow hoods,
And splendid, bosom-button'd daisies
With grandeur ruffs, and saucy faces:
The moss is hoar with very heat,
And crisp as frost-work to the feet.
O, such a place to dance a round
To the hot timbrel'd dinging
sound!

—George Darley.

Washington's Self-Government

"So intimately associated in our minds is the career of Washington with lofty and unsullied renown, that it is difficult to recall him as divested of the confidence which his fame insured. We are apt to forget," wrote Henry T. Tuckerman, "that when Washington took command of the army his person was unfamiliar, and his character inadequately tested to the public sense. Officers who shared his counsel, comrades in the French War, neighbors at Mount Vernon, the leading men of his native State, and a few statesmen who had carefully informed themselves of his antecedent life and private reputation, well appreciated his integrity, valor and self-respect; but to the majority who had enlisted in the imminent struggle, and the large number who cautiously watched his prospects before committing either their fortunes or their honor, the elected chief was a stranger. Nor had he that natural facility of adaptation, or those conciliating manners, which have made the fresh leader of troops an idol in a month; nor the diplomatic courtesy that wins political allies."

"There was nothing in him to dazzle, as in Napoleon, nothing to allure, as in Louis XIV, when they sought to inspire their armies with enthusiasm. The power of Washington as a guide, a chieftain, and a representative of his country, was based on a less dramatic and more permanent law. He gained the influence so essential to success—the ability to control others—by virtue

of a sublime self-government. It was, in the last analysis, because personal interest, selfish ambition, safety, comfort—all that human instincts endeavor—were cheerfully sacrificed, because passions naturally strong were kept in abeyance, because disinterestedness was demonstrated as a normal fact of character, that gradually, but surely, and by a law as inevitable as that which holds a planet to its orbit, public faith was irrevocably attached to him. But the process was slow, the delay hardly tolerable to a noble heart. In our view no period of his life is more affecting than the early months of his command, when his prudence was sneered at by the ambitious, his military capacity distrusted even by his most intimate friends, and his 'masterly inactivity' misinterpreted by those who awaited his signal for action. The calm remonstrance, the inward grief, the exalted magnanimity, which his letters breathe at this crisis, reveal a heroism of soul not surpassed in any subsequent achievement. No man ever illustrated more nobly the profound truth of Milton's sentiment, 'They also serve who only stand and wait.' But it was his part to stand and wait in the face of an expectant multitude, with a knowledge of circumstances that justified the hope delayed. . . . to stand and wait before the half-averted eye of the loyal, the gibes of a powerful enemy, the insinuations of factious comrades—with only conscious rectitude and trust in God for support."

The Dawn of Peace

Yes—"on our brows we feel the breath
Of dawn," though in the night we wait!

An arrow is in the heart of Death,
A God is at the doors of Fate!
The spirit that moved upon the Deep
Is moving through the minds of men:

The nations feel it in their sleep,
A change has touched their dreams again.

Voices, confused and faint, arise,
Troubling their hearts from East and West.

A doubtful light is in their skies,
A gleam that will not let them rest:
The dawn, the dawn is on the wing,
The stir of change on every side.

Unsignaled as the approach of Spring,
Invisible as the hawthorn-tide.

Say that we dream! Our dreams have woven
Truths that out-face the burning sun:

The lightnings, that we dreamed, have cloven
Time, space, and linked all lands in one!

Dreams! But their swift celestial fingers
Have knit the world with threads of steel.

Till no remotest island lingers
Beyond the world's one Common-wealth.

Tell us that custom, sloth, and fear,
Are strong, then name them "common-sense!"

Tell us that greed rules everywhere,
Then dub the lie "experience!"

Year after year, age after age,

Has handed down, thro' fool and child,
For earth's divinest heritage
The dreams whereon old wisdom smiled.

Dreams are they? But ye cannot stay them,
Or thrust the dawn back for one hour!

Truth, Love, and Justice, if ye slay them,
Return with more than earthly power:

Strive, if ye will, to seal the fountains
That send the Spring thro' leaf and spray:

Drive back the sun from the Eastern mountains,
Then—bid this mightier movement stay.

It is the Dawn of Peace! The nations
From East to West have heard a cry—

"Though all earth's blood-red generations
By hate and slaughter climbed thus high,

Here—on this height—still to aspire,
One only path remains untrod.

One path of love and peace climbs higher!
Make straight that highway for our God!"

—Alfred Noyes.

On the Broad Way

No one can depart from the truth without damage to himself; no one million of men; no twenty-seven millions of men. Show me a nation fallen everywhere into this course, so that each expects it, permits it to others and himself. I will show you a nation traveling with one assent on the broad way.—Carlyle.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Mount Vernon From the Rear

"Moved several young trees of Sassafras, Dogwood and Redbud to the shrubbery on No. side of the grass plat," noted Washington in his diary on Feb. 22, 1785. The diary shows how much the Father of His Country liked to plant trees. No less than twenty-five kinds of trees which he mentioned as having been started by his own hand at Mount Vernon have since disappeared, but there are standing today fifty-seven trees which were set out by him, or during his time. The large elms growing today near

the kitchen and servants' quarters, seen at either side of the accompanying illustration, are of Washington's period and may have been set by him.

The Buckeyes, seven of them, at Mount Vernon, are of more than passing interest, because, as Charles Sprague Sargent says in a report on the Mount Vernon trees, "The seeds from which these trees were grown were gathered by Washington near the mouth of Cheat River, in what is now West Virginia, in September, 1784, and were planted by him in April of

the following year. To botanists these trees are of greater interest than any other plants at Mount Vernon, for this species has naturally yellow flowers, but these Mount Vernon trees have red, pink and flesh-colored flowers on different individuals. Trees with flowers of these colors have long been looked for in vain in the Appalachian forests, and except at Mount Vernon are nowhere known to exist."

Washington made entry in the diary, May 21, 1785, that plants of the large Magnolia, of South Carolina, had arrived at his estate, and on the 18th of

November he put them in the greenhouse for the winter. April 6, 1786, he wrote: "Transplanted 46 large Magnolias of So. Carolina—6 at the head of each of the serpentine walks, next the circle, 26 in the shrubbery or grove at the South end of the house, and 8 in that at the North end."

The first President's arboriculture included, among many others, the Honey Locust tree, his own records showing that on March 23, 1786, he planted "between 17,000 and 18,000 seed of the Honey Locust."

Chaucer Chose the Common Tongue

"It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of his [Chaucer's] rôle as the creator of English poetry, or at least of English versification," Prof. Emile Legouis says in "Geoffrey Chaucer," translated from the French by L. Lalloueix.

"The difficulty of the undertaking was quite out of proportion to what it should be in a language already adapted for poetry. There was nothing of the kind in English in 1360. No dialect had as yet taken the lead for literary purposes; there was not even a common literary language. Whilst the use of English was steadily extending to all classes throughout the Fourteenth Century, and making its way into the schools, the law courts, and the Parliament, poets were still groping for a proper medium. John Gower, the contemporary and friend of Chaucer, bore witness to this uncertainty by writing the first of his three great poems in French, the second in Latin, and the third in English. But English was split up into dialects differing sufficiently from each other to hamper intercommunication; the differences in vocabulary and syntax were such as to render a man barely intelligible to those who did not speak his own dialect. Further, the poetical ear did not derive its enjoyment of verse from the same principles in all dialects; whilst people from Northumbria and the west of England preferred alliteration, whether combined or not with rhyme, those from the center and southwest favored exclusively rhyme alone."

"Chaucer . . . was therefore divided by an inseparable gulf from the English poets of his time who possessed the most force and vigor. He may have known the fervent and turbid effusions of the author of 'Piers Plowman,' perhaps even the stanzas of the one who wrote the beautiful mystical vision of the 'Pearl,' or of

him who fashioned the robust descriptions of the 'Green Knight,' but he was utterly out of touch with their technique. He was by birth and surroundings confined to the language spoken in the neighborhood of London, which was then also the language of the court, the 'King's English,' and which was soon to become, owing largely to his own work, the sole literary language throughout the country."

"Indeed, no previous poetical performance had seemed to destine this dialect to such fortune. None was poorer and more barren before Chaucer took it up. What little real poetry had appeared in English since Anglo-Saxon times, had been produced outside the limits of this dialect. Why wonder at this? Was it not in the vicinity of court, and of the universities that English had the most humble and precarious existence, always subordinated to Latin or French? Kings, nobles, and clerks alike held it in scorn. French, long the sole language of those who were above the common herd, had held its own at court later than elsewhere, as in its natural fortress. An attempt to breathe into this dialect a higher poetical life might well seem foredoomed. This, nevertheless, was Chaucer's aim from the first, definite and unwavering."

"His attitude, novel in every respect, was as follows: The courtly poets of his district still wrote in French, or rather in Anglo-Norman, in that patois into which the language of the conquerors had degenerated, and which made the Parisians smile; on the other hand, popular poets in that same district only used English for practical purposes and without any thought for beauty; whereas Chaucer, for his part, deliberately chose this common tongue, because it alone was really living, and because it had

spread up to the higher classes of the people, but he resolved at the same time to endow it with all the grace and refinement which instinct and knowledge enabled him to appreciate in French poetry. And, if we grant him in this a clearer vision of his aims than he really had, we cannot overrate the consequences of his choice. He at once became an accessory to the social forces, which made London the political and commercial center, and the universities the intellectual nuclei of the country; the excellence of his writings and their fame helped alike toward this result. . . . He was the real 'father' of English poetry, inasmuch as he founded the modern literary language of England."

The Children

In the spring on the pavements of the city
The little children play and laugh and shout.
Their laughter is drowned by the city all about;
But they laugh back regardless of the city
And clap their hands and shout.

In the sunlight fading from the alleys,
The braided hair, and the short hair are bowed
Over a few soiled marbles; a watching crowd
Circles them in the noisy, dusty alleys,
Where the close heads are bowed . . .

When lamps in the street-ways glimmer,
Along the roofs the sky still burns with day,
A little group watches them where they play,
And in the distance the long waters glimmer
With the receding day.

—John Hall Wheelock.

A Washington Portrait

The head of Washington hangs in my dining room for a few days past, and I cannot keep my eyes off of it. It has a certain Appalachian strength, as it were truly the first fruits of America, and expressed the Country. The heavy eyes turn on you as the eyes of an ox in the pasture. And the mouth has a gravity and depth of quiet, as if this man had absorbed all the serenity of America, and left none for his restless, rickety, hysterical countrymen. Noble, aristocratic head, with all kinds of elevation in it, that come out in turns. Such majestic ironies, as he hears the day's politics, at table.—Emerson's Journal.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1918

EDITORIALS

Washington - Wilson

TODAY is Washington's birthday. The mere fact of this should cause every American citizen to stay and think. The conditions in the United States are, in a way, more like those with which Washington had to contend than any that have occurred in the interval since his time. The United States, that is to say, is at war, and is facing the greatest danger she has faced since she fought for her independence. In a sense, indeed, she is fighting for that independence as completely as in Washington's time. And, curiously enough, she is fighting for a second time against a German King, a descendant, on his mother's side, of that King against whose armies Washington drew the sword. She is fighting too against German troops, just as the German troops in the service of George III formed a large portion of the British army in Washington's day. There is, however, a greater and a more fundamental likeness than either of these to the struggle she waged in the Eighteenth Century. This likeness lies in the fact that on both occasions she was fighting against autocracy. In the first case against the autocratic methods which found expression in the Court of St. James, when George III, at the bidding of his German mother, made up his mind to be a King, and which have found expression in his descendant on the throne of Germany today, in the claim of the divine right of kings. "I am the instrument of the Almighty," declared the Kaiser, in his proclamation to the army of the East, in 1914. "I am His sword, His agent. Woe and death to those who are opposed to my will! Woe and death to those who do not believe in my mission! Woe and death to the cowards. Let them perish, all the enemies of the German people! God demands their destruction, God who, by my mouth, bids you do His will."

That proclamation breathes the very genius of Kultur. It shows what the United States would have to expect from a German victory. But there is a second way in which the situation is like unto the situation in which Washington found himself. It is in the struggle of Mr. Wilson to find the support he requires for the prosecution of the war. Round Mr. Wilson, as round Washington, are men who mean well, but who have failed grievously. The very necessities for the army of the United States, today, have to be wrung out by the same determination with which Washington was often compelled to wring out his. Today munitions wait for ships, and days and months go by, and yet the ships are not built. The ships wait for coal, but the coal cannot be brought to them owing to railway congestion and labor disputes. The coal waits for transport, yet train after train lies in the sidings waiting for engines that should long ago have been built. And so there goes on this political house that Jack built, always getting one stage further removed from the dominant issue, and never bringing that dominant issue nearer to realization.

When the world looks back on the struggle of Mr. Wilson, it will see that what the President has had to face today, though nominally the shortcomings of men, are the same frailties with which Washington was beset. Human nature does not change rapidly. The Turk murders the Armenian today with the same callous indifference with which, centuries ago, he murdered the Christian when he first came into Europe. There is not a thing to choose between Trois-Eschelles and Djemal Pasha, between the hangman of Plessis-les-Tours and the hangman of Beirut. In the same way autocracy remains autocracy, no matter how many generations may form the links of its chain. So the struggle for liberty goes on, and one, indeed, of the dangers to liberty today is that the English-speaking people have for years grown so accustomed to liberty that they have difficulty in bringing themselves to believe that their liberty can ever be in danger. Yet that which was won through struggle will have to be maintained by struggle, until such a time as the elements of human nature which make for domination disappear, and instead of satisfying themselves by reading the Sermon on the Mount on Sundays, men begin to practice its teaching during the week.

One great miscalculation, however, Washington made. It was the natural miscalculation of a man who failed to grasp the fact that the Atlantic might narrow to something perilously near the Strait of Dover. Washington thought that the United States could live a life apart, keeping itself separate from the struggles and the passions of the Old World, out of which its people had fled for refuge. In the thousands of years of history over which he looked back the sea had remained as broad practically as ever it was. There was a difference, certainly, between the trireme and the Georgian three-decker. But between Pericles and Rodney the ways of those who go down to the sea in ships had not differed to anything like the extent which was to come between Paul Jones and Admiral Dewey. What Lafayette had to tell Washington of the sea was not calculated to fill him with an appreciation of the change which was so rapidly to dawn. Nor can he be blamed for failing to realize how quickly the little frontier station of Fort Duquesne would grow into the great manufacturing city of Pittsburgh, or the low buildings of Manhattan would tower into the skyscrapers of today. The journey, indeed, which the New Yorker makes to Quebec, in a summer's day, caused the armies of Montgomery and Benedict Arnold months of struggle to accomplish, struggle through swamps and almost impenetrable forests. Therefore, it was natural that Washington should hug to himself the conviction that the United States could and should remain a thing apart from the Old Country, where the ancestral homes of the Washingtons were standing amidst the meadows of Sulgrave or in the little street at Brington.

The destinies of the Republic were, however, greater than anything Washington foresaw for it. The great

part that the United States was to play in the struggle for freedom could not be played separately beyond the Atlantic. A hermit nation is no more possible, in the Twentieth Century, than a hermit individual. One thing, however, Washington might have known. It is a thing Mr. Wilson has learned today: that Principle does not make it possible that men should live unto themselves. The sacrifices of the English people through centuries fashioned the spirit which sent the Puritan and the Cavalier over the Atlantic to found an English-speaking nation in the New World. One day, in the crisis of the Old World's struggle for liberty, the debt had to be paid. It is being repaid by the entry of the United States into a struggle from which she desired to keep apart, but from which it was impossible for her to keep apart. No man ever took up arms with greater reluctance than did Washington against the England of his ancestors. But when he took them up he took them up with all that love of liberty, that fearlessness, and that determination to conquer, which was so characteristic of the race from which he sprang. He saw that, for the sake of humanity no less than for the sake of the Colonists, liberty had to be established on the Western shore of the Atlantic. Something like that is what Mr. Wilson has seen today. And he, too, has taken up arms with the same reluctance as his great predecessor, but for practically the same reason. For the reason that just as Washington saw that this liberty, which is the very essence of Principle, must be won, so Mr. Wilson has seen that this liberty must be maintained, and that if the farmers of New England and the planters of the South found it worth fighting for in the Eighteenth Century, so must the great nation which has sprung from them find it worth fighting to maintain in the Twentieth.

There is, however, this great difference. The battle of the Eighteenth Century was a battle between the Old World and the New. But the ideals of the New World are today the ideals of a great section of the Old World. And so, in the struggle of today, those ideals of liberty which had their foundation in the English-speaking race, in the dim centuries that have passed, by the camp fires of Alfred, and in the meetings of the Witenagemote have strengthened down through the centuries until today the English-speaking peoples of the world, whether in Europe or in America, whether in Asia, in Africa, or in Australia, are all joined together, with those other peoples who also love liberty, in fighting for the ideals which it was Washington's life work to establish in the United States.

The Regionalist Movement in Spain

CATALONIA has long been a sore trial to Madrid. Was there ever a strike, a shocking display of heterodoxy, or a movement of any kind against authority, Madrid, through many years, has been wont to look wearily to Catalonia for its origin. Barcelona, indeed, has almost become synonymous, in Spain, with that persistent prodding of progress against reaction and inaction which is resented nowhere, perhaps, so much as in the land of the grandee and the hidalgo. It was in Barcelona, of course, where Ferrer did most of his work, and the city has, for many years, been the center of the anti-clericalist movement in Spain.

One of Catalonia's most troublesome penchants, as far as the rest of Spain is concerned, is its Regionalist movement, a phrase which sums up Catalonia's demand for autonomy. The Catalan, of course, has always held himself distinct from the Spaniard. His language has a close affinity to the Provençal, and he differs in dress and in a number of his customs from his purely Spanish neighbors. He is energetic and impatient of restraint, and longs to free himself from the time-honored now-and-then methods of the Castilians. But Spain regards the whole movement as separatist, and will have none of it.

Now, whether the movement ever was really a separatist movement or not, it is not easy to decide, but it is just in this respect that a great change has come over the question within the last few months. Before Francisco Cambó began to preach a new Regionalism up and down Spain there may have been good reason for supposing that Catalonia desired complete independence. Francisco Cambó, however, declares emphatically that it is absurd to suppose that Catalonia is separatist. And the new phase in the matter appears in the fact that Catalonia is now seeking to gain autonomy for herself by preaching a similar autonomy for all the other provinces of Spain. It is an old movement, of course, but one which has so long been relegated to oblivion that its rehabilitation constitutes a new movement.

It is, in fact, a movement deserving of the closest attention. In a country where rumors of revolution, and of all manner of upheavals have long been current, no proposal which promises a solution should be neglected, least of all when it is such a well-tryed solution as federalism. Señor Cambó does not seek disunity, but a greater and fuller unity in Spain than ever before. He does not seek, moreover, to abolish the monarchy, but rather to place the monarchy on a sure and constitutional foundation. In a word, Señor Cambó is aiming at settlement by consent, and, in many ways, the movement of which he is one of the chief advocates is the most promising which has appeared in Spain for some time.

The Future of the Dardanelles

NEW views are constantly displacing the old. History is always being written on palimpsest manuscripts, inscribing fresh records over effaced chapters. In 1878 Russia wrote the doom of Turkey-in-Europe on the walls of Adrianople, but the Powers turned the inscription into an anachronism by writing over it "Not yet!" In 1914 came the demand, "Constantinople for Russia," although Russia's immemorial strivings for ice-free ports to the south had been consistently opposed by all the Great Powers. Rather than support what Mr. Sazonov termed "the political and economic problems bound up with Russia's access to the open sea," England for decades bolstered up a moribund Turkey. But British policy changed with the creation of the Entente, and,

when the war broke out, Sir Edward Grey was able openly to declare his sympathy with Russian aspirations. Then came the bombardment of the Dardanelles and the secret pact with Russia for the eventual transference to her of Constantinople. What is principally known about those operations to reduce the straits is that they were a strategic failure. What people, perhaps, fail to recognize, however, is that success in the Dardanelles would have averted the Russian desertion of the allied cause. With supplies secured to her by a right of way through the Dardanelles, and with an outlet to the Mediterranean for her immense stores of grain, she might have continued her resistance, and a campaign in Macedonia or Mesopotamia might have been avoided. But be that as it may, Russia herself has made her decision with regard to a Russian Constantinople. After having fought three great wars for the attainment of that end, she has abandoned the policy of decades. With the transforming change of the revolution has come a new political outlook. What is more, Great Britain, with an imperialistic Russia no longer threatening her route to India, is equally ready with Russia to attach herself to the new allied policy of a free Constantinople and a Dardanelles unrestrictedly open to the commerce of the world.

The new situation in the Near East might be summed up by saying that Russia has turned her back upon the Europe which she had just begun seriously to enter. But it would be premature to maintain that Russia, in the state of flux in which she now finds herself, has altogether abandoned her age-long striving for a free port to the south. There is no reason, however, why Russia should have Constantinople any more than Bulgaria or Greece. But there is a strong reason why Turkey should be dispossessed of a stewardship which she is not worthy to retain. The Treaty of Paris, in which the Powers recognized the independence of Turkey and guaranteed her territorial integrity, was a political mistake. The Sublime Porte was thereby included within the scope of the international law of Europe, from which it had hitherto been excluded as representing a barbarous form of government. But the obvious duty of the Allies at the coming peace conference will be to rectify the mistakes of the past. They must dispossess Turkey definitely of her control of the Dardanelles and neutralize it, in common with similar waterways elsewhere, for the free use of all men alike. To allow Turkey to retain control would simply mean the strengthening of Germany's power, and the ultimate realization of her Pan-Germanic schemes. To neutralize the straits would mean a real freedom for Russia at last.

Mount Vernon

THOSE who journey, by water or land, from Washington to Mount Vernon, fifteen miles to the south, after seeing the historic mansion and strolling around its grounds, are apt to sit on the columned piazza, gaze over the beautiful landscape, and think of the quiet elegance and restrained luxury enjoyed by the Virginia planters of the Eighteenth Century.

It is impossible to dissociate from Mount Vernon the career of the man whose fame has enshrined it, or to regard it as a house built by another, or as a home of which he saw little while his career was in the making; just as it is impossible to visualize him in any other than the ways in which he was represented by the masters of portraiture to whom he gave sittings.

Seated on the spacious piazza of Mount Vernon, looking down at the wide Potomac, or far beyond it into the hills and vales of Maryland, the natural thing is to imagine Washington playing the part of the country gentleman in this tranquil spot, little troubled, in his younger days, by ordinary doings at home or by extraordinary doings abroad; but, when the truth is known, it is seen that few men, in either youth or maturity, have led a busier life. His early years were far from settled. At the age of thirteen, deprived of his father, he lost a parental home, the place on the east side of the Rappahannock River, in Stafford County; he lost also his school, his schoolmaster, Hobby the parish sexton, and all of his childhood friends, and became a dependent upon his elder half brother, Augustine Washington, at Popes Creek. Here, under the instruction of a private schoolmaster named Williams, he finished his education, not counting the instruction in civil engineering imparted to him by his brother Lawrence, when, at seventeen, he became an inmate of the Mount Vernon mansion.

A bare recital of George Washington's employments, from his majority to his assumption of military command in the Revolution, will serve to show how erroneous is the impression which the average sitter on the columned piazza has formed of Washington's activities. He became Adjutant-General of the military district of Virginia, with the rank of major, in his twenty-first year. This was in 1751; in 1753 he was sent, by Lieutenant-Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia, to visit the French Army in the Ohio Valley, on important business; following this visit came war, and, in 1754, Washington was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was made aide-de-camp to General Braddock in 1755, was next appointed, by the Legislature, commander-in-chief of the colonial forces, and from 1755 to 1758 was engaged in recruiting and organizing troops for colonial defense. In the latter year he commanded a successful expedition to Fort Duquesne, a part of the site of the present city of Pittsburgh, and only after this, and for a brief season, was he permitted to settle down to the pursuit of civic employments.

The latter did not generally keep him at home. He was a magistrate and member of the Colonial House of Burgesses, from 1758 to 1774, a delegate to the Williamsburg convention of 1773, and a delegate to the first and second Continental Congresses, 1774-1775. He was in his seat when, on June 15, 1775, Thomas Johnson, of Maryland, at the suggestion of the New England delegation, nominated him for the post of commander-in-chief of the continental forces, and it was on the following morning that the presiding officer, John Hancock, of Massachusetts, officially announced the appointment to Washington, and, in common with his associates, heard

the modest speech of acceptance in which occurs this remarkable passage:

As to pay, Sir, I beg leave to assure the Congress that, as no pecuniary consideration could have tempted me to accept the arduous employment at the expense of my domestic ease and happiness, I do not wish to make any profit from it. I will keep an exact account of my expenses. Those, I doubt not, they will discharge, and that is all I desire.

Mount Vernon was the typical Virginia planter's home of the latter part of the Eighteenth Century; it was the paragon of southern mansions for all the decades between the Revolutionary and Civil War periods; it stands today upon a delightful eminence on the right bank of the beautiful Potomac, a model of American country architecture, and, unchanged with the passing of the years, it continues to exert a purifying and exalting influence over the home life of the nation.

Notes and Comments

ONE of the stories told about the delightful Baron Steuben is a conversation which he had with Mrs. Washington, after a fishing expedition on the Hudson River. On being questioned by her as to what he had caught, he replied simply, "A whale, my lady." Her astonishment was plainly shown in her doubting reply, "You caught a whale in the Hudson River at New York?" "Yes, my lady," insisted the Baron, puzzled at her great surprise. Then she discovered that the Baron was not attempting to outdo that other baron, Münchhausen, but rather that his limited knowledge of English was the occasion of his startling boast. What he meant to say that he had caught was—an eel.

The variety of taste in books shown by men on active service has very often been remarked upon, and it should prove an encouragement to donors of books to the Camps Library to know that grateful thanks are received as much for copies of Shakespeare as of Nat Gould, of Milton, or of Marie Corelli. One of the letters from a soldier abroad, "after a nine months tour of the firing line," said: "It is impossible to write our feelings down on paper, after so long away from civilization, to find these things waiting for us and from the land of our dreams. It shows us that although we may be far away, the people in England still think of us out here, who are doing our very best to defeat so common an enemy." It seems the privilege of men who write or come back from the front to be eloquent in a few words.

WHAT is news is very largely determined by locality. Take it around Commerce, Ga., and any item referring to the pig is likely to arouse popular interest. A local newspaper, dealing reminiscently with one of the principal products of the country round about, remarks that pigs five weeks old are selling in that section at \$10 each, and "going like hot cakes." Pig buyers have their boxes ready and waiting to remove the pigs as soon as they are of the right size. Many people, the reader is reminded, can remember when the price of a little pig was \$1; now a pig that is "not large enough to crack corn" easily brings \$10. Georgia, generally speaking, is a great pig-raising State, and there is no apparent reason why its farmers should, at this time, be particularly interested in farm credit loans or things of that kind.

THERE is a strong feeling that London should be given another chance with the Tank in its capacity as a money box. The achievements of other cities, particularly Glasgow and Birmingham, make London's £3,750,000 contribution to the gold-swallowing monster look scanty. The race between the cities to outdo the rest in their financial support of the war has done a great deal to produce the Tank's success in the North and the Midlands. London did not have that incentive, and wants to show that in a race she can do as well as any one else. She must be given the opportunity of proving it.

IT SEEMS that the lecture course is another thing seriously affected by the war. And yet, it is difficult to understand how this can be, seeing that, apparently at least, nearly everybody knows how the war ought to be fought and how it must be won. Street car, railroad train, lunch counter, and restaurant table oratory flows freely and copiously; yet, the Altoona (Pa.) Tribune remarks, as if it were nothing more or less than might be expected, that "The lecture course number at the opera house last Thursday night was listened to by a small number, and, consequently, not so many had to suffer as if the house had been full." It cannot be that all the gifted lecturers have joined the four-minute force, although it is plain that some have done so.

A WEEK of gracious sunshine and soft winds tempted Flora from under cover in many an English garden in January. Hepaticas, aconites, snowdrops, alpine cyclamen trooped out all together, helter-skelter, careless of all rightful precedence in the spring pageant. No month will have been without its flower this winter, for the last brilliant rosebud was still braving frost and snow when the stalk and bud of the Christmas rose began to appear in the midst of palmated leaves. Hepatica and aconite were, perhaps, too much in love with the sun and their own loveliness to notice the silent Christmas rose in the garden, but snowdrop would know by intuition. She is white and silent too, because of the snow, her foster-mother.

IF THE United States is not to have an experience with food similar to that it has been passing through with reference to fuel, only much worse, it will waste no time in planting this spring for the greatest crops it has ever produced. It is already spring in some parts of the country, and it will soon be spring in the other parts. Spring does not wait upon anybody's convenience. To produce the crops that will be required of the United States, by its own people, its soldiers overseas, and the Allies and their soldiers, in 1918, will demand a larger supply of seed and labor than is now in sight. Dilly-dallying over fuel, last fall, caused the shortage of the winter; dilly-dallying over plaiting, this spring, would inevitably lead to a shortage of foodstuffs next summer.